Soldiers - 1932

Awards - for Valor

VETERAN GETS PURPLE HEART

Gen. Cole Pins Decoration on Charles H. Lewis

Charles H. Lewis of 29 Westminster street, was awarded the Purple Heart decoration issued by the War Department of the United States, by General Charles Cole at the English High School on Thursday evening. Mr. Lewis was wounded in action on October 1, 1918, while serving as a private in Co. L, 372nd Infantry. He was shot in the right foot and hip in the Champagne sector.

Mr. Lewis has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre and the Medalle Militaire of the French Republic. Owing to his ability to converse fluently in French, he was an interpreter in France. He obtained his facility in speaking the French language from his parents who were natives of Martinique, French West Indies.

Coming to the United States over a quarter of a century ago, Mr. Lewis served six years with the 10th Cavalry, 3 years in the navy, 2 years in France and five years with the Massachusetts National Guard.

First U.S. Soldier to Receive the French War Cross Would Fight Again if His Pals Lived

Neadon Roberts Lives in Trenton, N.J. Hasn't Had Permanent Job Since 1925. Thinks All of New York 15th Regiment Were Heroes. Would Have Military Training Made Compulsory.

TRENTON, N.J.—Neadon Roberts of 416 Reservoir Street, first American soldier (black or white) to receive the French war cross, was interviewed by an N.Y.E. reporter recently who found him much pleased to know that there are still a few people in the United States interested in his welfare.

Mr. Roberts has been living here since 1925 but has had no permanent employment. He had come to the conclusion, he said, that people had forgotten him.

Mr. Roberts has just finished a pamphlet telling of his experiences and those of his comrades in the World War.

Back in 1918

NEADON ROBERTS
when he stuck up the Germans.

Asked how he felt about war now that he has been out of the trenches since 1918, he said:

"I would enlist tomorrow i the fellows with whom I fought were still living. I feel that to serve in the United States Army is a wonderful experience for any boy. It gives him courage and removes any doubt that he might have of his ability to compete with the Caucasian. It would be a splendid thing if Congress would pass a law, making military training compulsory for all."

Asked who was the greatest hero of his regiment, Mr. Roberts said:

"As I saw it, every man who served with the old N.Y. Fifteenth Infantry, 369th A.E.. was a hero. These men only had six weeks' training and were pushed in the front able traits he has lately added the line trenches in the Champagne Sector with merely sticks and stones for protection for such I would term the French equipment. They stood in mud to their knees, slept in rain and missed many a meal. This regiment was the first to bring honors to the United States government and was first to reach the Rhine. To me, from the colonel to the private, each was a hero in his own way."

Brigaded with French

Receiving the French Croix de Guerre with Mr. Roberts was his pal Henry Johnson, of Albany, N.Y. Both men were privates in the 369th Infantry, the old Fifteenth New York National Guard regiment. This regiment was brigaded with French troops and early in May, 1918, with other American Negro detachments, was put in charge of a long sector of the front line trenches. The event that gave to Johnson and Roberts the honor of being the first Americans to win the French War Cross is best described in a letter which Colonel William Hayward wrote to Mrs. Edna Johnson, the wife of Private (now Sergeant) Johnson. Col. Hayward's letter follows:

"Your husband, Private Henry Johnson is in my regiment, 369th United States infantry, formerly the Fifteenth New York Infantry. He has been at all times a good soldier and a good boy of fine morale and upright character. To these admirmost convincing numbers of fine courage and fighting ability I regret to say at the moment that he is in the hospital, seriously, but not dangerously wounded, the wounds Well, here is "Pa" Roberts, who retired recently after long and honhaving been received under such circumstances that every one of us the regiment would be pleased and proud to trade places with him. It was as follows:

On Guard Together

"He and Private Neadon Roberts were on guard together at a small outpost on the front line trench near the German lines and during the night a strong raiding party of Germans numbering from twelve to twenty, judging the the weapons, clothing and paraphernalia they left behind and by their footprints, stole across No Man's Land and made a surprise attack in the dead of the night on our two brave soldiers.

"We had learned some time ago from captured German prisoners that the Germans had heard of the regiment of Black Americans in this sector, and the German officers had told their men how easy to combat and capture them it would be. So this raiding party came over, and on the contrary Henry Johnson and Neadon Roberts attended very strictly to their duties.

Both Wounded

"At the beginning of the attack the Germans fired a volley of bullets and grenades and both of the boys were wounded, your husband three times and Roberts twice, then the Germans rushed the post, expecting to make an easy capture. In spite of their wounds, the boys waited coolly and courageously and when the Germans were within striking distance opened fire, your husband with his rifle and Private Roberts from his helpless position on the ground with hand grenades. But the German raiding party came on in spite of their wounded and in a few seconds our boys were at grips with the terrible foe in a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, in which the enemy outnumbered them ten to one.

Roberts Overpowered

"The boys inflicted great loss on the enemy, but Roberts was overpowered and about to be carried away when your husband, who had used up all of the cartridges in the magazine of his rifle and had knocked one German down with the butt of it, drew his bolo from his belt. (A bolo is a short heavy weapon carried by the American soldier, with the edge of a razor, the weight of a cleaver and the point of a butcher knife.) He rushed to the rescue of his former comrade, and fighting desperately, opened with his bolo the head of the German who was throttling Roberts, and turned to the boche who had Roberts by the feet, plunging the bolo into the German's bowels. This one was the leader of the German party, and on receiving what must have been this mortal wound, explained in American English, without a trace of accent, 'Oh, the son of a ——— got me,' thus proving that he was undoubtedly one of the so-called German-Americans who came to our country, not to become a good citizen, but to partake of its plenty and bounty and then return to fight for the kaiser and help enslave the world. He was doubtless selected as a leader of the party to speak English and perhaps fool my soldiers, calling to them in English not to fire, that it was a friend.

Hand Grenades

"Henry laid about him right and left with his heavy knife, and Roberts, released from the grasp of the scoundrels, began again to throw hand grenades and exploded them in their midst, and the Germans, doubtless thinking it was a host instead of two brave colored boys fighting like tigers at bay, picked up their dead and wounded and slunk away, leaving many weapons and part of their shot-riddled clothing, and leaving a trail of blood, which we followed at dawn to their lines. We feel certain that one of the enemy was killed by rifle fire, two by your husband's bolo, one by grenades thrown by Private Roberts and several others grievously wounded. So it was in this way the Germans found the black Americans. Both boys have received a citation of the French general commanding the splendid French division in which my regiment is now serving

Honors for Dad, Too

orable service with the Trenton Banking Company, whose officials honored him as a faithful and efficient employee.

and will receive the Croix de Guerre (Cross of War).

Citations

"The citation translated, is as follows:

"'First—Johnson, Henry (13348) private in Company C, being on double sentry duty during the night and having been assaulted by a group composed of at least one dozen Germans, shot and disabled one of them and grievously wounded two others with his bolo. In spite of three wounds with pistol bullets and grenades at the beginning of the fight, this man ran to the assistance of his wounded comrade who was about to be carried away prisoner by the enemy and continued to fight up to the retreat of the Germans. He has given a beautiful example of courage and activity.

"'Second—Roberts, Neadon (13369), private in Company C, being on double sentry duty during the night was assaulted and grievously wounded in his leg by a group of Germans continuing fighting by throwing grenades, although he was prone on the ground, up to the retreat of the enemy. Good and brave soldier. The general requested that the citation of the division commander to the soldier Johnson be changed to the citation of the orders of the Army.'

100 Francs

"Some time ago the great General Gouraud placed in my hands the sum of 100 francs to be sent to the family of the first one of my soldiers wounded in the fight with the enemy under heroic circumstances.. Inasmuch as these boys were wounded simultaneously, and both displayed great heroism, I think it but fair to send to each one-half of this sum. Accordingly I am enclosing New York exchange for the equivalent of fifty francs. I am sure that you have made a splendid contribution to the cause of liberty by giving your husband to your country, and it is my hope and prayer to bring him back to you safe and sound, together with as many comrades as it is humanly possible by care and caution to conserve and bring back to America. But it must be borne in mind that we cannot all come back, that none of us can come back until the job is done."

Soldiers - 1932

Awards for Valor.

PURPLE HEART TO LT. KNOX

Afro-American 11-26-32

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Lieut. Leroy J. Knox, World War veteran, was the recipient of the Medal of Honor of the Order of the Purple Heart, in a presentation ceremony under the auspices of the Military Order of Guards at Beth Eden Baptist Church, here Sunday.

"The Order of the Purple Heart is a badge of honor established by General George Washington during the Revolutionary War and it has been revived as a mark of respect to his memory and military achievements," said General Frank Stewart, chief of the Military Order of Guards here.

"To receive this particular military distinction, the soldier must have been wounded in action. Lieutenant Knox, then a sergeant in charge of a machine gun platoon of the 370th Infantry, the old 8th Illinois, had been ordered with his men to a position on the front lines near Beaumont. From their trench outpost they were ordered hold their position and to seek to dislodge the Germans in front of them. The Germans began a barrage of one-pounders cutting Knox and his men off, so that they had to remain all night in their hole. The next day the lieutenant ordered a machine gun barrage. The Germans were driven from their position after a sharp engagement. Lieutenant Knox was wounded. Although cited for meritorious service some years ago, he has just received the recognition."

Gets Medal

ELISHA LANE

First lieutenant, retired, Eighth Regiment Officers Reserve corps, who has been presented with the medal of the Order of the Purple Heart by the United States government. Lieutenant Lane also holds the Croix de Guerre of France for his heroism during the war. He lives at 5440 Indiana Ave.

THREE NEGRO HEROES LIVE IN THIS CITY

Washington Post 12-9-32

Each Received the French Croix de Guerre for Bravery Under Fire

Lieut. Thomas Edward Jones, Med. Corps; Ira M. Payne, Sergt., Co. A, 372nd Inf.; and Chas. G. Young, Lieut., 368th Inf., Are Cited.

Under the heading "District Heroes in the World War," compiled by Sergt. L. E. Jaeckel and now running in the Evening Star of this city, the following articles have appeared recently.

Lieut. Thos. E. Jones

As recorded in the official citation, Thomas Edward Jones, first lieutenant, Medical Corps, attached to the 368th Infantry, 92d Division, American Expeditionary Force, was awarded the Croix de Guerre of France for heroic gallantry in action with the enemy near Binarville, France, September 27, 1918. Lieut. Jones went out into an open area, subject to the direct and intense machine-gun fire, to care for a wounded soldier who was being carried by another officer. While he was dressing the wounds of this soldier, exposed to the fire of the enemy gunners, a machine-gun bullet passed between his arms and chest and killed another soldier standing a few yards distant. The courage and scorn of danger displayed by Lieut. Jones inspired all the men who witnessed his fearless ministrations to the disabled. Residence at appointment, District of Columbia.

* * * *

Dr. Jones, later promoted to captain, is now resident assistant surgeon at Freedmen's Hospital. His home is at 1505 Twelfth Street, Northwest.

Sergt. Ira M. Payne

As recorded in the official citation, Ira M. Payne (Army serial No. 2335281), sergeant, Company A, 372d Infantry, 93d Division, American Expeditionary Force, was awarded the Croix de Guerre of France for heroic gallantry in action with the enemy near Sechault, France, September 29, 1918. Having found, hidden in a clump of bushes, a machine gun which was causing serious casualties to his company, Sergt. Payne crept up, killed the gunners with his rifle and captured the gun, which he promptly turned on the enemy. By his gallant fearlessness and heroism this soldier prevented further loss of life among his comrades. Residence at enlistment, District of Columbia.

* * * *

Sergt. Payne is now a stationary fireman in the District public school system and lives at 323 Fifteenth Street, Southeast.

Lieut. Chas. G. Young

As recorded in the official citation, Charles G. Young, first lieutenant, 368th Infantry, 92d Division, American Expeditionary Force, was awarded the Croix de Guerre of France for heroic gallantry in action with the enemy near Binarville, France, September 27 and 28, 1918. While in command of a scouting patrol he was twice severely wounded by shell fire, but he refused medical attention and remained with his men helping to dress their wounds and evacuate his own wounded during the entire night, and holding firmly to his exposed position, covering the right flank of his battalion. His self-sacrificial conduct and exemplary bravery inspired all the men of his command. Residence at appointment, District of Columbia.

* * * *

Lieut. Young continues to hold his commision in the Infantry Reserve. He lives at 1812 Rosedale Street, Northeast, and is employed in the Bureau of Public Health.

Discrimination

SEN. REED'S JIM-CROW HOSPITAL FOR SOLDIERS HIT BY N.A.A.C.P.

Courier 3-12-32

NEW YORK, Mar. 10—A bill introduced by Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, which would establish a jim crow hospital for Negro ex-soldiers in Pennsylvania, has drawn the sharp fire of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, which telegraphed the Senator its protest. Pittsburgh, Pa.

The N. A. A. C. P. telegram characterizes as an insult the proposal to establish such a segregated instittuion, asserting that soldiers should be received in any and all government hospitals on the basis of their needs and without regard to race, creed or color.

Senator Reed is warned in the telegram sent him by the N. A. A. C. P. that colored citizens throughout the country will vigorously oppose the carrying out of any such project.

Jim-Crow Hospital Not Wanted In Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh Courier

NEW YORK—A bill introduced by Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, which would establish a jim crow hospital for Negro ex-soldiers in Pennsylvania, has drawn the sharp fire of the National Association for hte Advancement of Colored People, which telegraphed the Senator its protest Friday.

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Senator Reed is warned in the telegram that colored citizens throughout the country will vigorously oppose the carrying out of any such project.

Job hungry medics are as dangerous to our peace and safety as job hunting politicians.

The N.A.A.C.P. is right when it says, veterans and medics can have its aid to secure hospitalization for black veterans in any hospital of the North, but as for a U.S. colored hospital in Pennsylvania, we think such an institution would be far more welcome in Southern states where rigid color segregation already exists.

N.A.A.C.P. vs. N.M.A:

Afro-American

When the Maryland delegation to the American Legion convention in Detroit sponsored the plan to provide more hospital facilities for colored war veterans, it and its chairman, Mr Josiah Henry, had no idea that its recommendation would engender a public discussion between the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Medical Association. 3-2-32

What Chairman Henry asked was hospitalization. What the legion recommended to Congress through Senator David Reed (Rep., Pa.) was a colored hospital somewhere in Pennsylvania. Baltimore

The interest of the N.A.A.C.P. arises in the fact that a colored hospital in Pennsylvania is a federal sanction of segregation which could easily lead to the closing of these existing public agencies to Negroes throughout the state.

The interest of the National Medical Association comes from the fact that such a hospital would provide jobs for additional doctors and nurses.

Historical

Resolution to Make March 5th Attucks Day Introduced in House

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A resolution directing the President to proclaim March 5 of each year Crispus Attucks Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Crispus Attucks was introduced in the House by Representative Joseph A. Gavagan, Democrat, of New York, last Wednesday.

The resolution states that March 5 1770, is the date in American history of the heroic death of Crispus Attucks, who died in the massacre of Boston Commons, Boston, Mass. and that it is fitting that the recurring anniversary of this day b commemorated with suitable patriotic and public exercises in observing and commemorating the death of this great American hero of the Revolutionary War.

It would authorize the President to issue a proclamation calling upon officials to display the United States flag on all governmental buildings on March 5 of each year and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches or other suitable places with appropriate ceremonies of the deat' of Crispus Attucks.

Watching the Big Parade

By RALPH MATTHEWS

SHALL WE HONOR CRISPUS ATTUCKS?

Just what prompted the good Democratic gentleman from New York—Joseph A. Cavagan—to introduce a resolution in the House of Representatives directing the President to proclaim March 5 as Crispus Attucks Memorial Day, I do not know.

I am certain, however, that it was not prompted by any deep-seated love, respect and reverence that he might have had for the colored brother who was bumped off in Boston back in 1770.

The more logical reason for the move was to make the voters of New York think that he was interested in them and thereby win their cross marks on the left hand side of the ballots next election time.

This is an old political trick, not unlike the anti-Negro bellowings of Blease and Tom Heflin, who make the kind of noises in Washington that the folks back home like to hear.

While I concede that of all the yokels in America, New Yorkers with their assumed sophistication, are the easiest flimflammed, I even doubt that the Harlem mob will fall for a gesture as transparent as this.

The colored constituents in America have been 60 years trying to catch on to the idea of what representative government is all about with very little success. This is due largely to the fact that the whites, themselves, when taken en masse are deplorably ignorant of what the forefathers actually had in mind when they scribbled the preamble and began adding various provisions

It was almost impossible for the colored brother to learn much through contact.

To Erect Crispus Attucks Monument

WASHINGTON, April 22.—(CNS)—A campaign for the erection of a monument to Crispus Attucks, first victim i nthe Revolutionary War, was launched last week under the auspices of the Ministers and Deacons Union of the District of Columbia. It is planned to have the statue erected here. The matter is the subject of a joint resolution by Senator David Walsh of Massachusetts and Representative John J. Boylan of New York to "authorize the director of public parks to erect such a monument."

Crispus Attucks Day Becomes A Reality In State Of Massachusetts

BOSTON, Mass.—The fifth day of March from now on will be officially Crispus Attucks Day in Massachusetts as the result of the signing of a bill to that effect by Governor Joseph B. Ely last week, ending a long fight waged by the Boston branch of the National Equal Rights League to have the day set apart in honor of the first American to die in the Revolutionary War.

The pen the executive used was given to Albert G. Wolff, president of the branch afterwards in the presence of a delegation of citizens.

The signed bill was incidentally like a birthday gift to William Monroe Trotter, 60-year-old militant, who initiated and managed the campaign.

He was spokesman for the delegation, thanking the Governor, Rep. H. P. Shaughnessey of Ward 12 and Rep. Timothy Costello of Ward 9, who promoted the legislation.

The bill named the 5 who fell at the massacre as the first martyrs to American Independence, citing first "Crispus Attucks American of African descent."

SIGNS ATTUCKS BILL

DELEGATION OF COLORED CITIZENS IN GOV. ELY'S ROOM THANK HIM AS HE SIGNS BOSTON MASSACRE DAY BY PROCLAMATION BILL—GIVES PEN TO PRES. WOLFF FOR BOSTON BRANCH OF NAT'L EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE

The bill requiring the Governor of Mass. to issue a proclamation to have every March 5th observed as the anniversary of the Boston Massacre as the first fight of the American Revolution with Attucks and his white followers named as the first martyrs to American Independence was signed Thursday noon by Governor Joseph B. Ely in the presence of a united race delegation present to thank him, with Rep. Shaughnessey and Rep. Costello and Wm. H. O'Brien, friends of the bill.

Rep. Shaughnessey opened the greetings as the sponsor of the original petition of the National Equal Rights League and allied race bodies. He asked Secretary Monroe Trotter to introduce those present. Mr. Trotter did so and then thanked the Governor, but said the race hoped some day to have a bill recognizing Attucks as author of the affray and first of all to die. President Albert Wolff thanked Gov. Ely for the Boston Branch of the League especially. The Governor said he took pleasure in signing such a bill. Rep. Shaughnessey broached the subject of who should get the pen. The Governor set for a quill, retraced his signature, said the pen ought to go to the organization. Mr. Trotter named Pres. Wolff and Gov. Ely gave it to him.

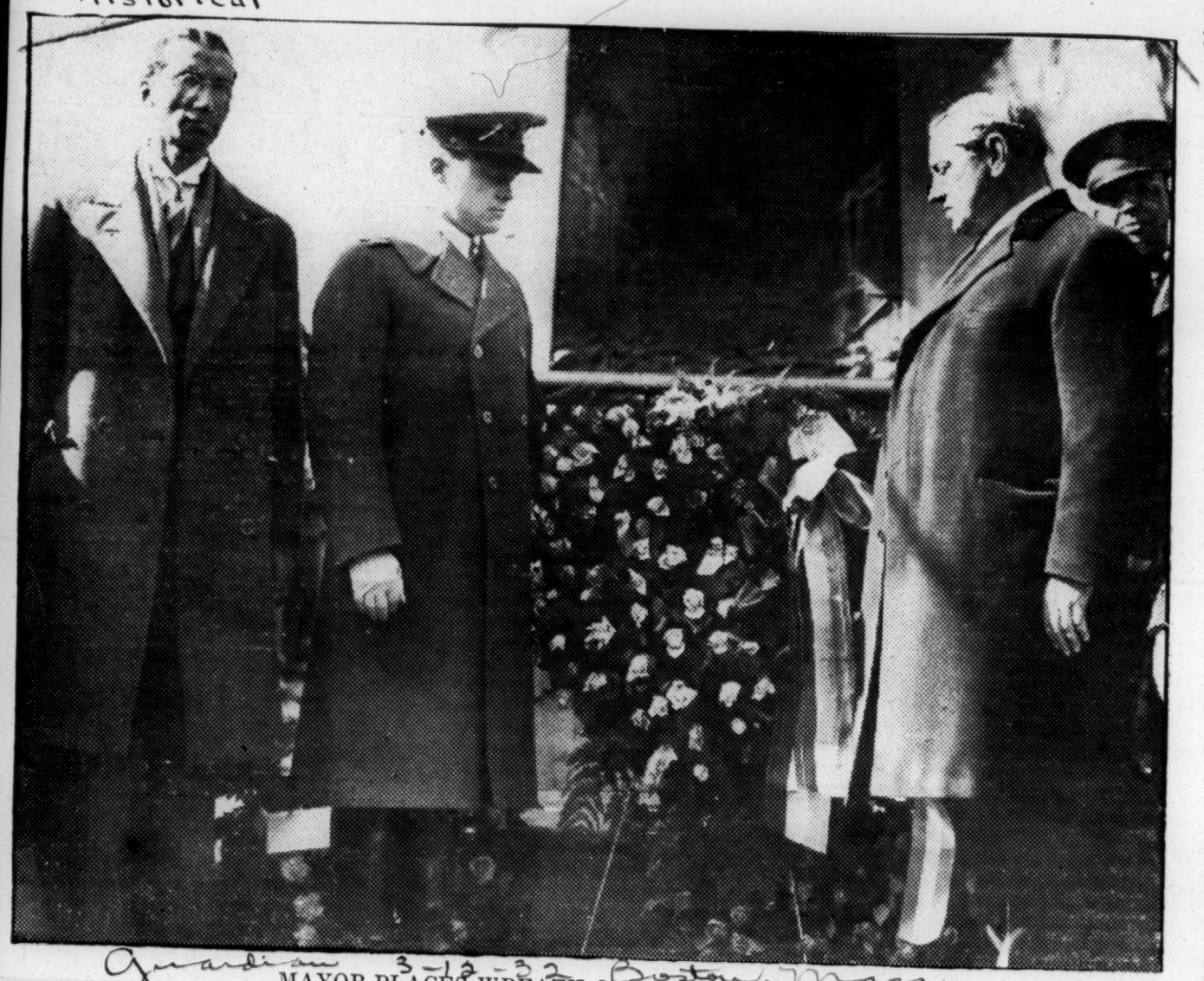
The photographers of the Boston Daily Record and Boston Herald were late coming but nearly all waited and were photographed surrounding the Governor.

TO HONOR F. WAGNER HEROES

BOSTON, Mass., July 11—The annual call to Colored Americans to observe July 18th as "Fort Wagner Day," issued by the National Equal Rights League, M. W. Spencer, president; Bishop W. Walls, vice-president and William Monroe Trotter, secretary, takes this year for the form of an appeal to the race to note this 69th anniversary of the great battle at all religious or secular meetings or services held Sunday, July 17, and Monday, July 18.

The call sets forth that Wagner is a historic date in the annals of the African races in that it gave indeniable proof that civilized black men were fully brave in facing white men in battle, even their former master's class, and gave to them the credit of thereby being a critical factor in saving the U. S. A., since it brought full enlistment of Colored men who became the deciding element in overcoming the rebel confederacy.

Historical



MAYOR PLACES WREATH ON ATTUCKS MEMORIAL

At the exercises at Crispus Attucks memorial on the Common to commemorate the 162d anniversary of the Boston Massacre are, left to right, Albert G. Wolff, president of the Boston branch, National Equal Rights League, Maj. Paul Kirk, representing Gov. Ely, and Mayor Curley, Capt. Hamilton Williams of Pat Toy Post, V. F. M.

GALLANTRY OF NEGRO SOLDIERS IN WASHINGTON'S TIME SHOWS THEIR PART IN FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

Writer Retells How Black Men Saved The Day For The Colonies In The Siege Of Savannah, And Other Acts Against The British

WASHINGTON—(CNS)—Negro soldiers fought in every battle of the Revolutionary War and were conspicuous for their bravery and heroism according to Mary Church Terrell, prominent club woman and member of the Negro committee cooperating with the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission here.

With Washington's Birthday next week and with the George Washington Bicentennial celebrations this year much interest is being shown in the contribution of the Negro in the time of the first president of the country, and thus, Miss Terrell's findings are especially significant.

"Colored soldiers began to give a good account of themselves at the very beginning of the conflict," writes Mrs. Terrell, "and one of them, Peter Salem, won eternal fame. Feeling sure that victory was in their grasp, one of the British officers, Maj. Pitcairn, mounted the redoubts and shouted to his soldiers, "The day is ours!" The words had hardly escaped from his lips when Peter Salem fired and killed him instantly, thus temporarily checking the British advance.

Negroes in Every Battle

"Colored soldiers fought in practically every battle of the Revolutionary War. During the first three years of the war they were represented in 10 of the 14 brigades in the main army under General Washington. After the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, they were to be found in 18 brigades.

"One who was interested in the record of the colored soldiers during the Revolutionary War declared, 'I have gone over the muster rolls and the descriptive lists of the Continental Army and it is clearly established that nearly all the regiments from the Eastern Colonies contained colored soldiers. This was true also of many regiments from the Southern Colonies. They fought from Bunker Hill to Brandywine, from Valley Forge to Monmouth, from Saratoga to Yorktown.' "

Mrs. Terrell recounts a number of important battles in which Negro soldiers proved themselves gallant fighters. The Battle of Rhode Island, which took place August 29, 1778, was engaged in wholly by a regiment of Negro soldiers. The Black regiment was in the service of the nation even as late as 1783, she states. This group of soldiers was largely responsible for saving the white American forces on several occasions. At the siege of Savannah 800 Negro soldiers under Count D'Estaing showed remarkable bravery.

800 at Savannah

Speaking of this engagement Mrs. Terrell writes: "The attacking column, under command of the American general, Lincoln, and Count D'Estaing, was met with such a severe and steady fire that the head of it was thrown into confusion, and after finding it impossible to carry any part of the works a general retreat was ordered. As soon as the American Army started to retreat the British Lieut. Colonel Maitland, with the grenadiers and the marines incorporated with them, charged the retreating army and tried to annihilate it.

"Then it was that the Black Legion met the fierce charge of the British and saved the army at Savannah by bravely covering its retreat. In an official record prepared in Paris the credit of having made this signal contribution to the cause of American independence is given the colored soldiers who came from Santo Domingo. One of the soldiers in this Black Legion was Henri Cristophe, the future King of Haiti.

"One of the most daring feats of the Revolution was performed by Lieut. Col. Barton of the Rhode Islans Militia and the success of this exploit was largely due to the assistance rendered by Prince, a colored soldier.

Capture Commanding Officer

"Col. Barton wished to capture Maj. Gen. Prescott, the commanding officer of the royal army at Newport, in order to effect the release of Gen. Lee, whom the British had taken prisoner and who was of the same rank as Gen. Prescott.

"In the dead of night Col. Barton took 40 men with him in two boats. By muffling their oars they managed to pull safely by both the ships of war and the guard boats without being discovered. They were mistaken for sentinels, so that it was possible for them to reach Gen Prescott's quarters without being challenged.

"The general was not alarmed until his captors were at the door of his room where he was peacefully sleeping. Then, Prince, whom Col. Barton had brought along to assist him in his dangerous project, threw the weight of his powerful frame against the door, broke it open and with strong, black hands seized the general while he was still in bed and bore him triumphantly off a prisoner."

THIRTY YEARS LATE WITH COLORED UNIT'S FLAG

RICHMOND, Va., Jan.—(ANP)—More than thirty years after the Spanish American war the national and regimental colors of the Sixth Virginia Volunteer Regiment, a Negro unit of Virginia soldiers who served in that conflict, were placed on display in the State Museum in Capitol Square here last week by orders of Adjutant-General Samuel G. Waller.

The 6th Virginia was composed of Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk Negroes, with a few scattering volunteers from other cities. The first battalion of three companies was from Richmond and was commanded by Major Joseph B. Johnson. The second, with three Petersburg, and two Norfolk, companies was commanded by Major William H. Johnson.

These battalions, according to records in the Adjutant-General's office, were mustered into secret service during July, 1898, and went into Camp Corbin about ten miles southeast of Richmond. They stayed there for a month or more, moving from there to Camp Poland at Knoxville, Tennessee, from whence they went to Macon, Georgia, to be mustered out of federal service on January 26, 1899.

Colored Infantry

The first battalion of Viriginia infantry, with headquarters at Richmond, was organized January 16, 1876, the ranking officers of which were as follows: Joseph B. Johnson, Major; William H. Anderson, Captain and Adjutant; William I. Johnson, 1st Lt. and Quartermaster; L. Lt. and asst. Surgeon; G. E. Jobb. Stewart, 1st Lt. and Commissary son, 1st Lt. and Chaplain, of Subsistence; S. H. Dismond, Cap- these men were from Pe tain and Surgeon; H. L. Harris, 1st

NEGRO WAS FIRST AMERICAN TO DIE IN REVOLUTION

Massachusetts Asked To Officially Observe Day

By G. JAMES FLEMING

Journal and Guide Staff Writer

No richer gift could any man make to his country than that he should shed the first blood in its fight for independence. Such a man was Crispus Attucks and such a gift did he make on March 5, 1770, when on Boston Commons he faced British soldiers, struck the first organized blow for America and fell on the warpath.

And it was not by accident that Attucks made the supreme sacrifice for America 162 years ago; although the average history text-book will not tell it, there were other Negro soldiers in the thick of every battle of the Revolutionary War, and indeed in all the wars that have both preceded and followed it.

It was a soldier of color, Peter Salem, who fired the shot that was to prove fatal to the British Major Pitcairn; and Solomon Poor so distinguished himself at the Battle of Bunker Hill that white officers were moved to sign a petition asking the Massachusetts colony to give him some official recognition.

Saved The Day

Just when the combined French and American armies were being routed by the English in Savannah, Ga., it was the Black Legion, made up of 800 freedmen of Negro blood coming from the island of Santo Domingo, who repulsed the charge of the British and saved the day.

Although Washington was reluctant to use Negroes as soldiers, even he eventually authorized their admission to the American forces, until there was an average of 35 Negroes in every regiment, and, from Washington's official records, mention is made of 775 being enlisted on August 24, 1778. Altogether, there were over 3,000 Negro soldiers in the War for Independence.

Thwarts Army's Captive

A Hessian officer observed that the Negro soldiers were "able-bodied, strong, and brave soldiers"; the Marquis de Chastellux wrote that "they are strong, robust men, and those I have seen have very good appearance"; in writing of the Battle of Rhode Island, Dr. Harris, a white soldier, declared that had the Negro soldiers "been unfaithful or even given away before the enemy, all would have been lost. Three times in succession they were attacked with more desperate valor and fury by well disciplined and veteran troops, and three times did they successfully repel the assault and thus preserved our army from capture."

Of such material was Crispus Attucks made—and he, with the other Negro soldiers of 1876, knew what the fight was all about. They were not just led into the fray, but they looked at the struggle for freedom from England as a step forward in the effort of their own race for fuller liberty in the New World. They were fighting then, as their great grandchildren hace since fought, "to make the world safe for Democracy(?)"

Boston Remembers Its Son

With the aid of the history books which have omitted some portions of history, Crispus Attucks could easily be forgotten, but Boston has taken increasing pride in his life, and, spurred on by the National Equal Rights League, official recognition has geen given to Attucks Day every March 5.

For some years a ceremony has been held on Boston Commons, at the death spot, and at the grave and monument of Attucks. This year, as the nation is remembering the bicentennial of George Washington, efforts are being made to have the Massachusetts legislature authorize that March 5 every year be declared a day of observance for Boston's dark-skinned hero.

Sunday in Boston, churches and fraternal organizations are to conduct public services to dramatize the debt the nation owes to Attucks in particular, and to the men and women of color, who down the ages, have, in season and out of season, answered their country's call to serve, to suffer, to die—to aid in the building of the United States of America.

Virginia Honors Flags Of Negro Troops After Forgetting 30 Years

RICHMOND, Va.—More than thirty years after the Spanish American war the national regimental colors of the Sixth Virginia Volunteer Regiment, a Negro unit which served in that conflict, were placed on display in the State Museum in Capitol Square here last week by orders of Adjutant-General Samuel G. Waller.

The Sixth Virginia regiment was composed of Negro citizens of Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with a few scattering volunteers from other cities. The first battalion of three companies was from Richmond and was commanded by Major Joseph B. Johnson. The second, with three Petersburg, and two Norfolk companies was commanded by Major William H. Johnson.

Made Federal Units

The battalions, according to records in the Adjutant-General's office, were sworn into federal service during July, 1898, and went into camp at Camp Corbin about 10 miles southeast of Richmond. They stayed there for a month or more, moving from there to Camp Poland at Knoxville, Tenn., from whence they went to Macon, Ga., to be mustered out of federal service on Jan. 26, 1899.

Organized 1876

The first battalion of Virginia infantry, with headquarters at Richmond was organized Jan. 16, 1876, the ranking officers of which were as follows: Joseph B. Johnson, major; William H. Anderson, captain and adjutant; Wm. Johnson, first lieutenant and quartermaster; L. B. Stewart, first lieutenant and commissary of subsistence; S. H. Dismond, captain and surgeon; H. L. Harris, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; G. E. Johnson, first lieutenant and chaplain. All these men were from Richmond.

CELEBRATE CRISPUS ATTUCKS BICENTENNIAL

WASHINGTON — (CNS) — The 200th anniversary of the birth of Crispus Attucks was celebrated here with an elaborate service at the Cosmopolitan Baptist church last week. Many lay and civic associations participated in the ceremony.

GROUP PLANS TO OBSERVE ATTUCKS DAY

WASHINGTON—The Committee on Co-ordinating Activities Among Colored People for the Georg eWashington Bicentennialu Commission met Friday, with Garnet C. Wilkinson, chairman, presiding.

A monster Crispus Attucks program to be held at the Metropolitan A.M.E. Church, Sunday, at 8 p.m., was arranged by the group.

Through the co-operation of Major A. O. Atwood, a member of the committee, Captain A. C. Newman, and J. G. Logan, of the Shaw Junior High School, high school ushers will be provided for the occasion, also the use of the Crispus Attucks flag has been proffered for that occasion.

The Crispus Attucks exercises are under the direction of the religious committee, of which Dr. W. H. Thomas, pastor of the Metropolitan Church, is chairman. The music committee, and t he Army Veteran Patriotic Events Committee, and members of the general committee, are co-operating to make this a signal tribute to the memory of the first martyr, Crispus Attucks, killed in the American revolution.

Army Day Exercises

Colored veterans of the various wars and high school cadets are to participate in the Army Day exercises at which time General Douglas McArthur, chief of staff of the U.S.A., will be the chief marshal.

Pageants

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, who is preparing a pageant, "Phyllis Wheatley," and one "Depicting the Bravery of Colored Soldiers During the Revolutionary War," reported that the pageants have been accepted and approved as outlined by Mrs. Marie M. Forrest, in charge of the pageantry affairs of the Bicentennial. These plays are expected to be presented in the Sylvan Theatre, at the base of the Washington Monument. High school cadets and the R.O.T.C. of Howard University are requested to co-operate with Mrs. Terrell in presenting the latter pageant.

The Phyllis Wheatley pageant will probably be presented in connection with the Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A. celebration during the month of May, celebrating the 26th anniversary of the association.

The music committee, under Prof. A. H. Johnson, is preparing suitable music for all these affairs.

Flag Display

Major Atwood, chairman of the military, veteran and patriotic events committee, at the request of the committee, has issued public instructions regarding the display of the American flag.

Reports were made also at the meeting of the fine singing and behavior of the colored children of the public schools at the opening of the Bicentennial on the Capital Plaza, February 22. The song they sang, "To Thee, O Country," proved to be one of the most popular numbers.

1000 ATTEND THE SEPARATE CO.'S 50TH BIRTHDAY

The 50th anniversary of the First Separate Company, Maryland National Guard, which was Company I, 372nd Infantry during the World War, was held at the Royal Theatre, Sunday afternoon, before an audience of approximately 1,000.

Invincible No. 2, Knights of Pythias, in dress uniform, added to the colorfulness of the meeting. There were 72 First Separate Company men present, out of 76 on roll. Governor Ritchie and Mayor Howard Jackson were programmed. but both sent telegrams of apology for their absence.

Record Gives Prizes

Brigadier General Milton A. Reckord, Adjutant General Maryland National Guard, presented prizes to eight members of the company for excellence in rifle firing. General Reckord said that the company was in spendid condition in every way, and asked other men to qualify for marksmanship recognition.

Prize Winners

Those honored were: Sergeant James H. Jones, marksman medal and Spencer Memorial Trophy that is awarded to the highest scorer in rifle marksmanship; medals for excellence: Sergeant William H. Holliday; Private George F. Robinson; First Sergeant Edword Thomas; Private Elbert Gray; Sergeant Eugene J. Scott; Sergeant James B. Hairstone, Private, First Class, William A. Johnson.

Colored Bought $3,000,000

Willard W. Allen introduced the master of ceremonies, the Rev. Ernest Lyon. Dr. Lyon remarked that he liked to be in anything that has war in it. He pointed out that Maryland's colored citizens had purchased $2,000,000 in Liberty Bonds and $1,000,000 in Red Cross stamps. The large number of comfort kits made by the women of the state was also mentioned.

Others on Program

Continuing, he said that colored American citizens should have all rights, for black soldiers were always called when things got hot. Dr. Lyon also crticized the American government for not protecting them.

The Rev. Charles Stewart, chaplain of the 428th Infantry Reserves also spoke. Other participants were the Masonic Band and the Morgan College Glee Club. Invocation was by the Rev. W. S. Jackson. A history of the organization, taken from the printed program, follows:

HISTORY

More than a half century of time has elapsed since February 20, 1879, and yet a few remain to tell of the formation of the Monumental City Guards. Upon the instigation of Thomas H. Lewis, these men banded together an independent military organization destined to later become an integral part of the nation's defense and figure prominently in the military history of the Free State.

Two years of independent service as the Monumental City Guards culminated in an inspection by General Hubbard and staff, followed by a recommendation that the unit become a part of the state militia.

February 20, 1882, the organization was recognized as a unit of the Maryland National Guard and designated First Separate Company.

NEW BILL WILL HONOR ATTUCKS

Congressman J. A. Gavagan Seeks to Make March 5 Legal Holiday

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—A joint resolution directing the President of the United States to proclaim March 5 of each year Crispus Attucks Memorial Day has been introduced here in the House of Representatives by Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan, a New York Democrat.

The resolution seeks to commemorate the day of the death of Attucks, who was slain in the massacre of Boston Commons, Boston, Mass., on March 5, 1770, and speaks of the man as "this great American hero of the Revolutionary War." Part of the joint bill reads:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States is authorized and directed to issue a proclamation calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all governmental buildings on March 5 of each year and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches or other suitable places with appropriate ceremonies of the death of Crispus Attucks."

The resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, is supported by the United Federation of Ministers and Laymen Welfare Council, of which the Rev. Simon P. W. Drew is president; The National Non-Partisan Association and the American White Cross Free Labor Bureau.

Soldiers - 1932

Historical.

VA. NEGRO OUTSTANDING IN MILITARY LIFE

Militia Authorized By Va. Legislature In 1871

Lieut. Ben Scott Breaks Up Jim Crow Cars

By First Lieut. R. Beecher Taylor

When the bonds of slavery fell from the American Negro, he was ushered upon the stage of life to play his part as a citizen. Unprepared by having been limited in privilege so contact and training, his stumbling blocks were many, yet he possessed certain traits of character that evidenced his ideas of protection and progress. His idea of defense with valor and courage were a part of his nature. Whether for self, master or country, he was alive to the conditions when necessary. His loyalty and patriotism have been displayed in all conflicts in which our country has engaged. 11-26-32 - Negro Heroes of Va.

In October, 1770, the Boston Gazette recorded the heroism of Crispus Attucks on Boston Commons and of Peter Salem at Bunker Hill, monuments for both of whom have been erected on Boston Commons. The blood of these Negro patriots flowed freely as a willing sacrifice for the freedom of a country which denied to the race of these heroes the freedom it sought for itself. Later, on Lake Erie under Perry, and still later at Wagner, Pillow, the Crater and other battles during the Civil War, Negro soldiers had distinguished themselves and made records unperishable in the military annals of America.

With Dawn of Freedom

With the dawn of freedom in 1865, his patriotism and courage were awakened and he stood ready to defend his country and flag. On March 29, 1871, the Virginia Legislature approved an act to reorganize the State militia and volunteer companies, this act to become effective May 1, 1871. Under this act the first Negro volunteer military company was organized in Petersburg, Va., June 25, 1872, with Captain John A. Hill, First Lieutenant Peyton L. Farley and Second Lieutenant Jacob Johnson, known as Petersburg Guards.

The second volunteer military company was formed in 1878, with Peyton L. Farley, captain; Jacob Johnson, first lieutenant, and James M. Farley, second lieutenant, known as the Petersburg Blues. The spirit of military affiliation was burning brightly and a third company in the same year was organized with James E. Hill as captain, John H. Hill, first lieutenant, and Edward Randolph, second lieutenant. This company was called the Flipper Guard.

Three companies were organized in Norfolk, Va. Langston Guards: Peter Shepherd, Jr., captain; Geo. T. Wright, Derrias White and Jas. M. Collins, lieutenants. The National Guards: Edward W. Gould, captain; Charles H. Robinson, Geo. W. Foreman and Jarvis Eure, lieutenants. The Hannibal Guards: A. A. Miller, captain; D. E. Timberlake, first lieutenant. The National Guards of Norfolk were organized by Captain Edward W. Gould in January, 1878.

Richmond Companies

Richmond kept pace with the rest of the State, and her first volunteer company was the State Guards: Captain R. A. Paul, H. C. Gilliam, first lieutenant; R. A. Harrison, second lieutenant. They were almost immediately called out to quell a strike at Newport News and Mississippi Valley Railroad Companies works, and acquitted themselves with honor. Then came the Carney Guards, Charles B. Nicholas, captain; R. Beecher Taylor, first lieutenant; W. W. Fields, second lieutenant. Next the Attucks Guards: Emmett Scott, captain; H. A. Cobbs, first lieutenant; J. H. Grimes, second lieutenant. Company "C": William Bailey, Captain; John W. Hill, first lieutenant; W. T. Edwards, second lieutenant. Company "D": W. H. Bannister, captain; W. B. Scott, first lieutenant; James O. Robinson, second lieutenant, forming the First Battalion, with Major J. B. Johnson in command, in 1889. His staff were the following: R. C. Brown, adjutant; R. W. Brown, quartermaster; James Graves, commander; Dr. J. C. Ferguson, surgeon; Rev. H. H. Mitchell, chaplain.

Companies Organized in Other Cities

In Portsmouth there was one company, the Virginia Guards: George W. Gordon, captain; W. H. Bolden, first lieutenant, and J. T. White, second lieutenant. In Manchester, Va., one company, William Bailey, captain; John W. Hill, first lieutenant, and M. F. Edwards, second lieutenant. In Lynchburg there were the Hill City Guards: James D. Reynolds, Captain; Z. A. Langley, William J. Wells, Frank L. Holcombe, Wiley D. Thurman, John W. Curle, lieutenants at different times. Also Virginia Guards: J. H. Merchant, captain; Marcellus Isabell, W. A. Merchant and John M. Johnson, lieutenants. In Danville, one company, the Hannibal Guards: Aaron Foster, captain; William A. Miller and J. J. Cooper, lieutenants. In Fredericksburg, one company, the Garfield Light Infantry: Lucius W. Gilmer, captain; Jason E. Grant and Evans Wormley, lieutenants. In Hampton, the Libby Guards: John H. Gathright, captain; Jerry M. Simpson, A. G. Lee and R. Armstead, lieutenants. In Staunton, the Light Guards: J. A. W. Smith, captain; P. F. Scott, and R. J. Shultz, lieutenants.

Second Battalion Organized

The Second Battalion was organized in May, 1881, with W. H. Palmer, major, at Norfolk, Va. Moses F. Jordan, adjutant; I. E. Whitehurst, quartermaster; J. T. Wilson, commander; Rev. E. H. Bolden, chaplain, composed of the following companies: Company "A," Peter Shepherd, captain; A. S. Brown, first lieutenant; Samuel B. Tucker, second lieutenant. Company "B," G. W. Gordon, captain; W. H. Bolden, first lieutenant; J. I. White, second lieutenant. Company "C," Seabord Elliot Gray and J. O. Corprew, captains; W. H. Akis, first lieutenant; G. L. Brown second lieutenant. Company "D" (National Guards), E. W. Gould, captain; C. A. Robinson, first lieutenant; J. Ewre, second lieutenant. Company "E" (Hannibal Guards, Norfolk), Luther C. Williams, captain; R. A. Miller, first lieutenant; D. E. Timberlake, second lieutenant. Company "B" (Virginia Guards) and Company "C" were in Portsmouth.

Later the following officers were commissioned: First Battalion, Dr. S. H. Dismond, surgeon; Dr. H. L. Harris, assistant surgeon; W. I. Johnson, quartermaster; L. B. Steward, commander; W. A. Cobb, adjutant; John Graves, captain. Company "A": W. A. Hankins, captain; W. H. Walton, lieutenant. Company "B": W. S. Cowan, captain; Abram L. Morton and Lee J. Wyche, lieutenants. Company "C": W. T. Edwards, Captain; W. E. Smith, A. L. Britton, T. H. Gray, lieutenants. Company "D": S. B. Randolph and C. O. Thompson, lieutenants. Lieutenant John S. Coleman for Company "C," Second Batalion. Company "B": W. H. Bolden, captain; Luke Barnse, J. H. Harris, lieutenants. Company "E": J. W. Grinnell and Derrias White.

In 1884, muster rolls and books for roster were given the Colored Volunteer Malitia, and Colonel Jo Lane Stern, assistant inspector general, notified the various companies of furture inspections.

Second Battalion Reorganized

The Second Battalion was reorganized in 1891, by selection of officers. Captain W. F. Jackson was elected major; John R. Stokes, adjutant; Dr. Phil L. Barber, surgeon; Rev. George F. Bragg, chaplain. The companies composing the Second Battalion were: Petersburg Guards, Pleasant Webb, captain; J. N. Brewer, first lieutenant; John K. Rice, second lieutenant. Company "B" (Langston Guards of Norfolk), Peter Shepherd, captain; George L. Wright, first lieutenant; James M. Collins, second lieutenant. Company "C" (Petersburg), William H. Johnson, captain; James P. Gates, first lieutenant; R. E. Rogers, second lieutenant. Company "D" (Flipper Guards, Petersburg), Jas. E. Hill, captain; John H. Hill, first lieutenant, and C. C. McKenzie, lieutenants. Company "E" (National Guards, Norfolk), E. W. Gould, captain; Charles H. Robinson, first lieutenant; George W. Foreman, second lieutenant. Other staff officers were: Dr. O. R. Alexander, surgeon; Dr. J. A. Stilwell, assistant surgeon; W. F. Clark, quartermaster; W. T. Scott, Com. of Sub.; Rev. N. Johnson, chaplain; E. H. Evans and J. C. Bannister, quartermasters.

Major Jackson Dies

Major Jackson did not live after his election, and Captain W. H. Johnson of Petersburg Blues was elected major. There were then two battalions of color, the First under Major J. B. Johnson, and the second under Major W. H. Johnson. Both of these commanding officers were thoroughly efficient and rendered splendid service in discipline and military training.

Thrilling Incidents

The many incidents in connection with the exploits of these Negro troops would furnish material for thrilling pages of history and adventure. Their excursions into the North where they were acclaimed, feted and honored, their appearance at the inauguration of Garfield, Cleveland and other American Presidents, and the many trophies awarded them are incidents of historical significance.

Old Richmonders still tell the story of Lieutenant Ben Scott and how he broke up an attempt to jim crow Negroes on the street cars by removing the black balls placed on street cars to designate their use for Negroes. His assistance to Calhoun, when he was besciged in the Second police station at Sixth and Marshall Streets during the Calhoun-Ellyson mayorality contest, stands out as an example of the courage and manhood of the early leaders of the Richmond Negro.

At General Grants Tomb

In 1897 General Grant's monument was unveiled in New York City. Both battalions attended, and for soldiery bearing and conduct they received many compliments. In the parade many of the colored officers outranked the white officers, and they had to salute first. It is reported some of the soldiers would turn their backs or go in stores rather than salute a Negro officer. But the Negro soldier, loyal and manly, did his duty and maintained the traditions of the American soldier.

A great amount of sacrifice was made by the Colored Volunteers in securing uniforms and fitting of armories to be able to serve their State. The Petersburg Blues from 1875 to 1884 spent $3,500 to be fully equipped, an idea of what the other soldiers spent can be estimated.

Ladies' Auxiliaries

The auxiliary of ladies rendered great assistance to the soldiers both financially and morally. Mesdames Malinda K. Johnson, Bettie Robinson, Rebecca Peters, now Hatchett, Miss Sallie Bartlett and Mrs. Bessie Branch, these noble women and others were responsible for a silk flag, two gold medals and a silver one for target practice, and a fine belt and sword to Major W. H. Johnson. Through the efforts of Ben Jackson, Negro member of the City Council in 1777, an armory for the Richmond Negro soldiers was built on the corner of St. Peter and Leigh Streets, and it was the scene of many historical events until it was discontinued by the city government and given to the school board for school purposes. It is at present used as Monroe School.

Spanish American War

When hostilities between Spain and the United States were declared, no one was more eager to go in defense than the Virginia Colored Volunteer Militia. The battalion officers in 1898 had a conference, with Major J. B. Johnson presiding, and decided that the battalions go wherever duty called under their own officers. President McKinley issued a call for volunteer soldiers. The First and Second Battalions of Virginia Volunteer Infantry, under Major J. B. Johnson of Manchester and Major W. H. Johnson of Petersburg, Va., were ordered in. Their first location was Camp Corbin near Richmond, Va.

Here they were busy with drills, guard mounting and sentinel duty. All officers acting were colored except Lieutenant Colonel Crocton and Captain Black, surgeon, who were white. After remaining they were ordere dto strike tents and move to Camp Poland, just outside of Knoxville, Tenn. Not far from them were other regiments from North Carolina, Georgia, Michigan and Ohio. The soldiers were kept busy doing the duties of military requirements, and the health of the men was good and they were considered the best drilled regiment in that locality. Peace did not last long. Rumors were being circulated that the colored officers would be removed. Three of the officers said they would resign first.

Army Order

In October, 1898, orders from Headquarters Army Corps, Lexington, Ky., order No. 12, of an army board, adjutant general's office—order No. 30, that a military board is appointed consisting of Colonel Leroy Brown, Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Edward S. Bryant, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel S. A. L. Taylor, Third North "C" Volunteer Infantry; Major W. C. Tatom, Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, at 10 A. M., Monday, October 3, 1898, to examine into the capacity, qualification, conduct and efficiency of the following named officers: Major W. H. Johnson, Sixth Virginia Volunteer Infantry; Captain G. B. Nicholas, Sixth Virginia Infantry; Captain Edward N. Gould, Sixth Virginia Infantry; Captain Peter Shepherd, Sixth Virginia Infantry; First Lieutenant Samuel R. Randolph, First Lieutenant George T. Wright, Second Lieutenant David Morrell, Sixth Virginia Infantry. Report of board to be forwarded to headquarters.

Mustered Out

By command of Major Ben Breckinridge, J. R. Cecil, assistant adjutant general, the order was distributed among the officers of color.

Not appearing at the hour named, they were sent for and they all answered the summons. When asked by the colonel about being late, they said that they had come with their resignations. The colonel told Major Johnson that if they stayed they would receive one month's pay and free transportation, but the colored officers would not fall for money. Their military standing had been grossly insulted. These officers had been in Virginia volunteer service twenty years, examined by white officers of Virginia and commissioned by the Governor, yet under an excuse of examination they were going to be declared unfit for service and dismissed for the placing of white officers in command.

Their resignations were accepted and the officers returned to their homes and white officers placed in their commands. Such was the treatment accorded the colored officers who led the Colored Virginia Volunteer soldiers to a condition of efficiency and courage to defend their State and country. The men were taken to Georgia and mustered out of service.

World War

One thousand six hundred Negroes from Virginia served their government during the World War, fifty of whom served as officers.

SPANISH-AMERICA N WAR VETERANS

LT. R. BEECHER TAYLOR

Soldiers - 1932

Historical.

Famous Soldiers in Chicago's History

September 12-17-32

Chicago, Ill.

Parting of the Curtain of Time Reveals Many of City's War Heroes Were Honored on Battlefield

[Editor's Note—Don't fail to read "Chicago Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow." These article will be found not only authentic, but informative as well. They will cover a period of 50 years, dealing with political facts largely unknown by the present generation.]

By A. N. FIELDS

CHAPTER IX

In our survey of the Eighth regiment in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, the exemplary conduct of its officers formed one of the brightest chapters. Capt. Theodore Van Pelt, another of these stalwarts, was born in Glens Falls, Warren county, New York, Sept. 29, 1857.

His early training and education were obtained in his native state. Coming to Chicago in the late '70s, he was among the first to enroll in the old Ninth battalion, enlisting as a private in Company A in June, 1890. His strict attention to duty enhanced his promotions and in the course of events he was made captain to succeed Capt. John R. Marshall upon the latter's promotion to the colonelcy of the regiment.

Capt. C. L. Hunt

Captain Pelt's service in Cuba was highly commendable, for which he received much praise from his commanding officer. He was a barber by trade, conducting his own business, and was well and favorably known for his civic value to the community.

Lieut. John W. Allison was born in 1865 at Collierville, Tenn., coming to this city in 1892 and joining the Ninth battalion soon after his arrival. His splendid reputation, coupled with his ambition to rise made his promotions possible. What was true of him was also true of Lieut. Stewart A. Betts, a native of Ohio. Born in that state in 1873, at an early age he decided to make this city his home, and in 1896 he joined the Ninth battalion.

It may be of interest to some to know that, among the 12 corporals who served under this command, was Corporal James T. Brewington, now living in Chicago.

Capt. Adolphus Thomas was born in 1862 at Hancock county, Ga. He attended public schools in his home city and in 1882 joined the National Guard of Georgia. In 1885 the then Sergt. Adolphus Thomas in the national competitive drill received the high honor of being the best drilled man on the field, and was elected lieutenant of his company. However, he soon decided to come West and chose Chicago as his permanent home. In 1890 he joined the Ninth battalion and with his previous experience was made sergeant in Company B. He was soon thereafter elected first lieutenant, which was followed by his promotion to captain.

Lt. J. Shreeves

Lt. G. A. Nevers

During the absence of the major while in Cuba he often served as commander of the battalion. At the close of the war Capt. Thomas returned to Chicago, where he lived a serviceable life, both for himself and the city.

LIEUTS. BAKER AND NEVELS IN CAPT. THOMAS' COMMAND

Under the command of Captain Thomas were Lieuts. George T. Baker and G. A. Nevels. Lieutenant Baker was born in New Orleans, La., in 1863, spending the early years of his life in his home city and in Natchez, Miss. In the latter place he began his military career. At the age of 18 years he joined the Lynch Guards of Natchez, Miss. He came to Chicago in 1888 and connected himself with the Ninth battalion in 1891. His rapid progress as a soldier evidences itself in his promotions. In 1895 Baker was made first lieutenant of Company B, serving with his command in Cuba.

Lieut. G. A. Nevels was a native of Washington, Mo., born in 1867. Receiving his schooling in his home town, he came to Chicago in 1887. His life in this city was characterized by steadfastness of purpose and high attainments. He joined the Ninth battalion in 1895, and was commissioned lieutenant by Gov. John R. Tanner July 2, 1898. His service in Cuba was highly commendable. At one time he filled the position of adjutant general on Brigadier General Ewers' staff, and at another time he was acting brigade quartermaster.

Charles L. Hunt was born June 29 1862, in Chicago. He received his education in what is now the heart of Chicago, first in the Jones school and then in the Dearborn, which stood at that time opposite the present site of the McVickers theater. As a mere boy he joined what was known as the first Race military organization in this state, the Hannibal Zouaves, remaining with them until the formation of the 16th battalion, I. N. G. He continued in that service until the Ninth battalion was reorganized into the Eighth regiment, at which time he was commissioned captain of Company C. Lieuts. John W. Shreeves and Frederick D. Searles served in Cuba under Captain Hunt's command.

LIEUT. SHREEVES ENTERS GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Lieutenant Shreeves was born in Ned Bedford, Mass., in 1866. He received a fine education in the public schools of his home city, making special preparation for the government service. Upon leaving his home he went to Washington, D. C., where he held a position for three and a half

Chas. Taylor Noah T. Williams William Haves Charles Williams

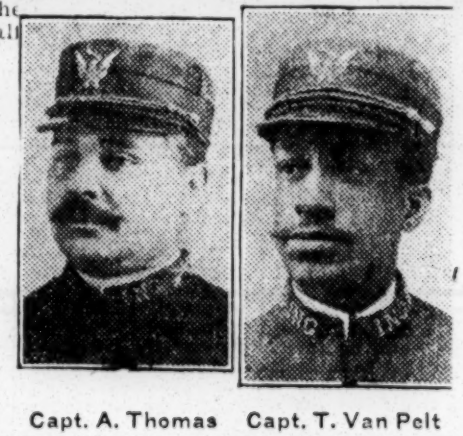
years in the bureau of engraving and printing. In 1890 he came to Chicago, where he entered the business and social life of the city, joining the Ninth battalion as a private in 1894. Through successive promotions he reached the rank of first lieutenant in 1898. While on duty at the front he served as provost marshal in San Louis.

Lieutenant Searles was a native of Chicago and received his education in the public schools of the city. He held many positions requiring trust and skill, among them deputy in the county agent's office and storekeeper at the Dunning institute. He was one of the organizers of the Ninth battalion, holding a lieutenant's commission in 1892. While in Cuba he was inspector of rifle practice with the rank of captain.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 4, 1864, living Washingotn, D. C., Aug. 4, 1864, living there but a few years when his parents moved to Derby, Conn. He obtained his early education in the public schools of that city. At the age of 18 he began his apprenticeship in a local dental parlor and continued in this work eight years. Deciding to make the dentistry his life's work, in the fall of 1889 Jefferson entered Howard university dental school at Washington, D. C., but he studied only one year there. Coming to Chicago in March, 1890, he entered the American College of Dentistry graduating in 1891.

Jefferson took an active part in social and civic affairs, joining the Ninth battalion April 1, 1895. One month later he was made second lieutenant and in November of the same year he was unanimously elected first lieutenant of Company D going to Cuba with his regiment.

Serving under the command of Captain Jefferson were Lieuts. Howard Love and Thaddeus W. Stepp Lieut. Love was born at Urbana



Capt. A. Thomas Capt. T. Van Pelt

Ohio, in 1865, leaving there at the age of 15. However, he did not arrive in Chicago until 1885, and was among the first to join the Ninth battalion in 1891. He was soon appointed sergeant and was made second lieutenant in 1897. When the regiment was mustered in at Springfield he received the first lieutenant's commission.

Lieut. Thaddeus W. Stepp came to Chicago in 1887. His native home is not of record. He joined the Ninth battalion the year of his arrival and gave his age as 26 years. His service in Cuba was of a high order.

When Major R. R. Jackson was relieved as post commander at Palma Soriano he was succeeded by Capt. Richard P. Roots, who brought to the position an experience gained in the regular army while he served with the 25th infantry.

Captain Roots was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1860, receiving his early education in the state of Tennessee. He came to Chicago in 1884 and obtained an important position in the postoffice, which he held with credit until assuming his command in Cuba. To him while in Cuba fell the responsibility of investigating numerous crimes committed by Cubans and Spaniards.

Lieuts. Arthur Williams and James M. Rauls were a part of Captain Root's command. Lieutenant Williams was born in Athens, Ga., in 1870 and attended the public schools of that city. At the age of 18 his parents moved to Atlanta, and soon thereafter he enlisted in the Ninth U. S. cavalry stationed at that time at Jefferson barracks.

The year of Williams' arrival in Chicago is not of record. However,

he joined the Ninth battalion and did much when the war was declared in shaping the destiny of the regiment. Lieutenant Rauls was also a former regular army man and while in Cuba he served as post adjutant at Palma Soriano.

Capt. William B. Akers was born in Columbia, Mo., in 1871, coming to Chicago in 1886 and entering the public schools and graduating from the North Division high school in 1891.

In further quest of knowledge Akers entered the law school at Lake Forest university in 1892, graduating in 1894. He at once entered the practice of his profession on the North side, taking an active part in politics and serving for some time as discount clerk in the water office of the city. He also served as U. S customs inspector of the Chicago World's Fair grounds from February, 1893, until March, 1894..

Captain Akers was the organizer of Company F and commanded it in Cuba. Under him were Lieuts. Clinton L. Hill and John McDonald. Lieutenant Hill was born in Joliet, Ill., and attended Normal university at

Capt. R. P. Roots

Lt. A. Williams

Bloomington. Coming to Chicago in 1882 he assisted in the formation of Company F and served as post quartermaster at Palma Soriano.

Little is known of the previous life of Lieutenant McDonald save that he served for 10 years in the regular army and came to the Eighth regiment with exceptional military experience.

(To be continued)

Soldiers-1932
Historical

2 R.I. REGIMENTS FOUGHT IN THE REVOLUTION

NEWPORT, R.I.—The revelation that Negro regiments fought in the Revolutionary War is among other facts contained in a recently released study of early affairs in New England.

Students of American history as it relates to New England during the slave period and later years will find interesting data about "Negroes on the Island of Rhode Island" in a recent pamphlet under that title by Charles A. Battle.

The author has been a citizen of Newport for many years and active in the city's political, religious and educational life. His interest in the publication of this information was stimulated by the fact, little known, he says in his preface, that for over 200 years white and black people on the island have lived and worked together for the common good of their land.

Fought in War

The valiancy of Rhode Island Negroes in wars of the Revolution is cited with mention made of two Negro regiments created by Act of the Rhode Island assembly, which were "the first in the history of the nation to be received and accepted into the armed service of the country on terms of equality with other soldiers." Records of the African Union Society (still intact) give the names of enlisted men, 210 in all, slaves and free.

Comments from General Sullivan on the behavior of Negro soldiers in the Battle of Rhode Island (1778) were to the effect that "a large share of the honors of the day must go to Col. (Christopher) Greene's Negro troops." That regiment was extinguished in the Battle of Point Bridge, N.Y., in 1781.

The first organization for the moral and material welfare of colored people of Newport was the African Union Society, organized in the home of Abraham Casey in 1780. Emphasis was laid in their program on education and the acquisition of homes, and the Constitution stressed the importance of moral conduct, "that you can refute the objections which have been made against you as rational and moral creatures, and remove many of the difficulties which have occurred in the general emancipation of such of our brethren as are yet in bondage."

Early Chicagoans in War With Spain

Drums Beat and Trumpets Blare as Pioneers Answer Call to Arms and Entrain for Cuba

[Editor's Note—Don't fail to read "Chicago Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow." These article will be found not only authentic, but informative as well. They will cover a period of 50 years, dealing with political facts largely unknown by the present generation.]

By A. N. FIELDS

CHAPTER VIII

John R. Marshall, who was destined to become the first Race man ever to hold the position as colonel of a regiment, was born in 1859 at Alexander, Va. He was educated in the public schools of his home city and later at Washington, D. C. At the age of 16 he was an apprentice to the bricklayers trade, serving four years.

In 1879 he came to Chicago, joining the already growing settlement of Race people who were seeking civic and political advancement. His activity in affairs political soon proved his value to the powers that be, and he was appointed deputy clerk in the office of county clerk, and held that position until the call to arms.

COMMISSIONED COLONEL AFTER VERY RAPID RISE

As a member of the Ninth battalion he rose rapidly in the ranks and was commissioned a colonel in June, 1898. While in Cuba he distinguished himself by his soldierly conduct and won the respect and confidence of all he contacted.

Gov. J. R. Tanner

Col. Marshall

In 1888 James H. Johnson located in this city. He had spent five years with the Ninth U. S. cavalry, during which service he made a brilliant record. A native of Washington, D. C., and a product of its public schools, he had received a good literary education and was prepared to face the future with confidence and courage.

In 1891 he joined the Ninth battalion as a private. His previous experience, however, gave him an advantage in the matter of promotions, and in 1892, upon the recommendation of his commander, he was appointed adjutant of the battalion. In this position he made an enviable record.

When the Eighth regiment was mustered into service for duty in Cuba he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel, in which he distinguished himself both as a soldier and as a man. He was small in stature, quiet and unassuming in manner, yet always methodical and energetic in action.

ROBERT R. JACKSON ENTERS POSTOFFICE

Of the personnel out of which the old Ninth was built, the records show that in the early '80s a number of men had come to Chicago who were well qualified as officers of the various companies. Robert R. Jackson who had been appointed to the postoffice through competitive examination, was among those who, entering as a private in Company D, won swift promotion in the line of duty.

While in Cuba Jackson was made major of the city, protector of the Spanish residents and mediator of all disputes that arose among the inhabitants. He carried his duties and responssibilities in such a commendable manner as to meet the approval of both the Cuban and Spanish citizens.

Major Franklin A. Denison was another who rendered valuable service in Cuba. His exceptional ability as a lawyer was soon discovered by General Lawton (white), who appointed Denison president of a general court-martial, being the only Race man ever thus honored. He was also one of the judges of the court of claims sitting at Santiago. His natural ability and distinguished conduct of affairs found their reward, and early in 1932 he died with the rank of general, the only Race soldier to attain that honor.

DR. ALLEN A. WESLEY ARRIVES IN CHICAGO

Dr. Allen A. Wesley, also a factor in Chicago's development, was born in 1856 at Dublin, Indiana, and graduated from Fisk university in 1884. He began the study of medicine in Western medical school in 1887, receiving his M. D. degree. In May, 1898, when Dr. Wesley joined the Illinois National Guard, it was certain that the United States would be forced into war with Spain. Going to Springfield the responsibility fell upon him to examine all men who applied for enlistment in the Eighth and Ninth regiments.

Major Wesley

Major Denison

The commision of major and surgeon was given him on July 2, 1898. Soon after the regiment's arrival in Cuba he was placed in charge of the hospital at San Luis by General E. P. Ewers as acting brigade surgeon. His devotion to duty and his exceptional ability in his profession brought other promotions in the line of duty.

Harvey A. Thompson was also a product of the Ninth U. S. cavalry, having enlisted in 1883 and serving honorably for five years. Upon his discharge he went to Nashville, Tenn., and matriculated at the Meharry medical college. Thompson came to Chicago in 1900, where he took a prominent part in civic and political affairs.

BECOMES CLERK AT DESPLAINES ST. STATION

His excellent character and acknowledged ability won for him an appointment as clerk at the Desplaines St. police station, which position he held until he was called to join his regiment, the Eighth, at Springfield preparatory to its departure for Cuba. He was made adjutant, which position he held with honor and credit, serving throughout the regiment's stay in Cuba.

James S. Nelson, who also saw service with the Eighth in Cuba, was born in Windsor, Canada, in 1861. He came to Chicago shortly afterward and was naturalized in 1884. He later married Dr. Ida Gray, who has the distinction of being the first Race woman dentist in the United States. When the Eighth was called to Springfield to prepare for war with Spain, Nelson resigned a splendid position as bookkeeper in a city office to become quartermaster in the Eighth. Prior to the declaration 1870 with Dr. William Mussey of

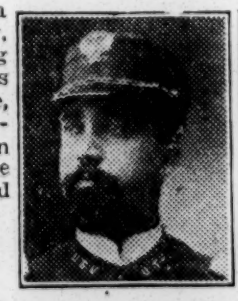
Chaplain Chavis

Lieut. Nelson

Cincinnati. Wesley came to Chicago in 1881 and graduated from North- of war. Nelson had graduated from the Chicago College of Law, and this training stood him in good stead for the duties that were to come. He made an excellent record as quartermaster, giving universal satisfaction to both the command and the government. He was promoted to be a lieutenant, which position he held until his death.

J. W. CURTIS ARRIVES; SUCCEEDS RAPIDLY

Lieut. J. W. Curtis was born in Marion, Ala., the fourth son of A. H and Princess Curtis. His father was one of the most prominent men of the state in those days, and for six years had served as state senator. J. W., who afterward became Dr. Curtis, was educated at Lincoln university and at State Normal school, Monon, Ala. In 1879 he held a professorship in his alma mater; in 1882 he was appointed to a clerkship in the pension office at Washington, D. C., and then through successive and rapid promotions he was finally made special agent for the pension office in Northwestern Illinois and Nebraska.



Lieut. Curtis

Lieut. Miller

During his stay in Washington Curtis studied medicine at Howard university, graduating in 1888. In 1891 he came to Chicago and entered the practice of his profession. He was soon made a member of the staff of Provident hospital, from

Adjt. Thompson

Lt. Col. Johnson

persued the practice of his profession. Today he is one of our most distinguished citizens.

Rev. Jordan Chavis was born in Massac county, Illinois, Feb. 16, 1856, and attended the common school in Metropolis, Ill. Moving with his parents in 1870 to Mississippi, he entered Alcorn university and graduated in 1876. He was ordained a minister in the Baptist church and remained in the South until 1880, when he returned to his home state and married Miss Hattie Marshall of Metropolis, Ill.

When the war broke out he was pastoring the Eighth St. church at Quincy, Ill., but found time to assist in organizing Company I. He was appointed chaplain of the regiment and commissioned a captain by Governor Tanner. He rendered invaluable service in Cuba, for which he received this letter from the brigadier general commanding:

Headquarters, District of Mavari,
San Luis, Cuba, March 9, 1899.

Chaplain Jordan Chavis,
Eighth Illinois Volunteers.

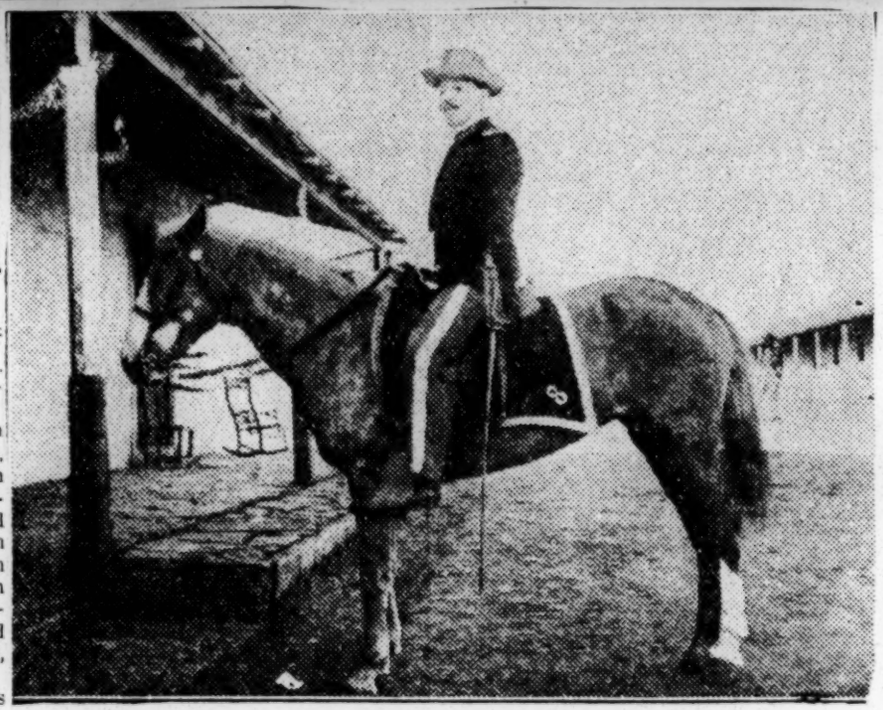
Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in stating that while you have been under my command—since Aug. 26, 1898—you have performed your duties in a faithful manner and with credit to your profession. I recommend you as an energetic and zealous Chirstian and one worthy in every way of the position you hold in your regiment.

Very respectfully,
E. P. EWERS,
Brigadier General.

This does not complete the honor roll of officers who saw service in Cuba; others will be treated in another chapter. These are some of the men who gave the Race a standing in the art of war, both in this country and abroad.

(To Be Continued)



MAJOR JACKSON

FORMER SLAVE DIES AFTER GETTING $10,000

Tribune

Pension Money for Service in Union Army

Savannah, Ga

Talladega Ala., Jan. 21—Samuel Martin, 90 year old exslave who received $10,179.60 back pension from the government last Thanksgiving for services in the Union army during the War Between the States, died at his home here Tuesday. 1-28-32

Martin received the money which covered back pension since 1892 after his daughter in New York brought his case to the attention of the federal officials. He was drafted into the Union army and took part in engagements at New Orleans, Mobile and Vicksburg, Miss.

Aged Veteran Wins $10,000 Pension

Journal and Guide 1-9-32

TALLADEGA, Ala.—(ANP)—Sam Martin, former slave and Union Army veteran, rubbed his eyes and gazed at a shiny new bank book. The book was like all such articles, but it was the entry that held Sam's eye—it showed a credit of $10,197.60. (10,179.60)

This amount represents back pension since 1892 due Sam, who was "confiscated" by the Federal army as it marched through Alabama in the 60's.

"Me and him (James Martin, Jacksonville, Ala., his master) wuz both Democrats before dey captured us," Sam said, relating his enforced entry into the Federal forces. "I didn't want to go, but I wuzn't de only one that had to go."

Sam until a year ago was a familiar figure on the streets here, piloting his dray as he had done for years. Then he was stricken with paralysis and his savings melted.

A few days ago a long green slip arrived, a demand on the United States Treasury for $10,197 and Sam blinking his eyes, remarked it "wuz goin' to be hung onto."

Civil War Vet Dead at 93

age 1-30-32

Peekskill, N. Y.—Daniel Johnston, 93 years of age, and a veteran of the Civil War, died here on January 21. He was a resident of this section practically all his life and was a farmer. New York,

During the Civil War he served in Company F of the 38th U. S. Infantry for three years. He was present at the capture of Jamestown and did picket duty when the Confederate General Longstreet was captured.

Surviving are his widow, Sarah E. Higgins Johnston; one son, George W. Johnston; a grand daughter, Mrs. Maudenia J. Williams, R. N.; and a niece, Mrs. Lewis Clarke.

Funeral services were held from the chapel of Harold Moore on Saturday afternoon and from the Yorktown Presbyterian Church. Interment was in the Yorktown Cemetery.

GIVE CIVIL WAR SURVIVOR MEMBERSHIP IN POST

Journal and Guide

Special Ceremonies Held In His Honor In Portsmouth

3-5-32

Foreign service veterans of the Spanish-American and World Wars mobilized their forces in Portsmouth last Sunday to confer a unique honor upon a last surviving veteran there of the Civil War.

The Zion Baptist Church was the scene of the impressive ceremonies as the venerable Comrade Dennis Eastwood, the last surviving member of Silas Fellow Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, became an honorary member of the Daniel Atkin Post No. 1811, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The eighty-five-year-old battle-scarred veteran of the Civil War, although suffering from the infirmities of his age, was an impressive figure as he repeated the oath of allegiance which automatically made him a member of an organization in which the oldest member is hardly half as old as he.

The uniformed soldiers, and sailors representing two wars ,with their color guard, gave the church a martial atmosphere during the two hours the service lasted. Honorary membership was conferred on Comrade Eastwood by Comrade George Williams, commander of the Daniel Atkin Post. Comrade Williams is the only colored members of the Council of Administration for the Department of Virginia, V. F. W.

Interesting Program

Other members of the post appearing on the program included Merritt Morris, post chaplain; F. B. Harris, post service office; Mrs. Hattie Faulcon, president of the Silas Fellow Post auxiliary, G. A. R.; Stanley Colding, post advocate, who presented the post certificate to Commander Williams; and J. A. Alston, commander of the Department of the Potomac, Spanish War Veterans.

P. B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide, in delivering a brief address, advised his audience to qualify themselves to vote, and having done so, to use the ballot intelligently.

The Rev. E. E. Smith, pastor of the Zion Baptist Church, speaking from the subject, "Heroes in the Strife," urged the veterans to emulate the life of Timothy as exemplified in the second chapter of Timothy and the third verse from which he took the text:

"Thou therefore endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ."

The Rev. Dr. Smith said in part: "If we are to endure hardships, we must be panoplied in the armor of God. The best soldiers are volunters-not drafted men. Neither are they mercenery soldiers or those who enlist for what they can get out of it and not for what they can give.

"The times in which we live call for valiant-hearted soldiers. The call is for heroes in the strife. No pessimists are needed, only men of faith are required. In order to endure hardships as soldiers, we must be loyal to a cause. This loyalty will enable us to become representative men and women, men and women of ideas and ideals."

Comrade Roger R. Proctor, adjutant of the Daniel Atkins Post, acted as master of ceremonies.

Old Body Servant Back From Reunion

Montgomery Adv. Advertiser

Of all the thousands of people who attended the Confederate Reunion which came to a close in Richmond, Va., last Friday, probably none enjoyed the occasion more thoroughly than Richard Watson, aged negro, who yesterday returned to his home, 837 Madison Avenue.

Richard had a deep personal interest in the War Between the States during which his young master, Zena Greene was killed in action. It was Richard, who had served as his body-servant for so long, who accompanied the remains of the young Soldier back to Montgomery for burial. After the War, and down through the years, his interest in the Confederate Veterans—comrade's of his beloved master's youth—has held true.

It was his fondest dream to visit again the scenes through which he passed when the War was nearing its close, as the servant of one of the South's gallant warriors—so when it was decided to hold the reunion in Richmond this year, he bent every effort toward making the trip. Through the aid of his white friends his dream has been realized, and for their help, he has expressed his everlasting gratitude to Gov. Miller, Mrs. L. B. Whitfield and Mrs. Belle Allen Ross.

Leaving Montgomery in 1861, with his master, Richard was with him in the Battle of Manasses, and other actions until he fell in the battle of Cumberland Gap.

Richard says the Veterans at Richmond all spoke of how much they enjoyed the Montgomery reunion last year, and warmly praised the perfect hospitality of the city and Montgomerians generally.

Federal Money Pays S. C. Veterans' Pensions

7/1/32

East Tennessee News

COLUMBIA, S C.—South Carolina's "rebels," who fought bitterly against the federal government and the Union of the States, received $341,000 June 30 from the treasury of the government which they risked their lives to split.

More than one-tenth of the $3,400.000 borrowed by the State of South Carolina through a State bank from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was used by the State in paying off fifty per cent of the pensions of veterans and the widows of veterans who fought in the War of the Rebellion against the Federal Government. 7/1/32

Pensions for Rebel veterans is paid out of State funds. This year, however, South Carolina was not able to bear 50 per cent of her responsibility to her confederate veterans, until the loan was made to the State from government funds

Never before have confederate soldiers been paid with money from the United States treasury for their efforts against the Union.

CARTHAGE, MO.
PRESS

JUL 6 - 1932

A Negro veteran of the civil war died in Joplin the other day which is a reminder that in the civil war and in subsequent American wars the Negro has been as willing as the white man to serve the nation when called upon to do so. The American who thinks he knows the Negro thoroughly, in fact knows little of what might be termed the battle psychology of the colored race. The French are much more skilled at this than Americans, having used the Negroes and other natives more or less constantly in wars in Africa and have developed something of a technique in the handling of native troops. As a result the American Negro troops used under French command during the world war were utilized more effectively than were those under American command. The Negro is in nowise responsible for his generals' lack of knowledge of how he should be used and when. He possesses a willingness to serve his country and he does his best wherever placed. The black man of civil war days just freed from slavery and appreciative of the breaking of his bonds, set an example in loyalty which his sons and grandsons have willingly followed whenever opportunity has offered.

Confederate Pension Is Sought

Courier-Post 8-22-32

WILSON, N. C., Aug. 18. — (ANP)—On the strength of a story which he tells of how he helped the Confederate cause and sustained injuries thereby, while friends of James Ellis, 96-year-old former slave and Confederate aide, are seeking to have his name placed on the Confederate pension list. Mr. Ellis' story, which two whites will have to vouch for, is as follows:

"At the breaking out of the war every slave owner, if he wanted to stay at home, had to send one 'nigger' to do the dirty work. Mr. Daw. who married by young missus, had no slaves, but he was in poor health and I was sent as his substitute.

"I was sent to Fort Fisher and was put to throwing up breastworks to shield the Confederate soldiers from the attack of troops from the Yankee fleet of bunboats that were standing out from Fort Fisher and Baldhead Island. Some of the Yankees landed and from behind breastworks they were fired on by musketry and castiron cannon known as 'Long Toms.' Seeing that the 'Johnny Rebs' were getting the best of the fight a bombshell was fired from one of the gunboats which entered the mouth of our 'Long Tom' and exploded half way down its muzzle shattering it to pieces and wounding me in the right knee, crippling me for life."

Homes Hospitals etc.

NEW YORK TIMES
JUL 1 81932

VETERANS' GROUP ASKS REPEAL OF DRY LAW

State Jewish Organization Acts on Resolution After Debate on Its Propriety.

After considerable debate, during which it was asserted veterans' organizations ought not to take sides on questions that were politically controversial, delegates to the second annual convention of Jewish War Veterans, Department of New York, adopted a resolution yesterday for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The resolutions committee had recommended the adoption of the move and on its being read, Maurice Simmons, former national commander asserted that the subject of the repeal was controversial and political. As such he asserted it ought not to be in the convention, but he explained he was personally in favor of repeal. A number of other delegates supported Mr. Simmons, and after those favoring repeal asserted that the organization should act on the question because it was economic rather than political, it was put to a vote and adopted.

The resolution said "the Eighteenth Amendment has created widespread disregard for all laws and has set up a rule by gangs and gunmen," and "the repeal of said un-American and obnoxious provision will immediately aid agriculture and industry and tend to the stabilization of our economic structure."

The delegates, numbering more than 300 and representing about 15,000 Jewish war veterans, voted in favor of immediate payment of the bonus. They also voted in favor of putting veterans to work on public construction. They opposed a proposal for the construction of a hospital in Pennsylvania for Negro veterans on the ground it would tend to discriminate against color and race. Another resolution adopted urged the removal of quota restrictions in the case of veterans who had gone back to their native countries and now wanted to return to the United States.

E. H. Burman of this city was elected Commander of the organization, William Fultz of Buffalo Senior Vice Commander and Morris Baumfield of this city Junior Vice Commander.

ndorse Negro Vets' Hospital In The South

Charge Seven With Misappropriation Of $125,000

East Tennessee News

NEW YORK.—"For exactly the same reason that the President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. Sqingarn, and others, indorsed the separate officers training camp at Des Moines, in 1917, the National Medical Association indorses and urges the construction of an additional veterans' hospital unit to be located in the South under complete Negro personnel." 7/7/32

With the above statement, made last Wednesday, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, president of the National Medical Association, answers a press attack made upon him and other members of the Association who, according to the N. A. A. C. P., are urging the establishment "of a new Jim-Crow hospital for U. S. war veterans'

The N. A. A. C. P. disclosed that its officers had discussed the matter with Dr. Murray on the first of June and that he had insisted at that time that his association was supporting the program for a new segregated hospital only if it were to be located in the South

In its open letter, the N. A. A. C. P. refers to a letter which it has received from the legislative committee of the American Legion, which states that "certain Negroes advocating a second segregated veterans' hospital beside the one at Tuskegee have urged that colored veterans in the North are entitled to the same kind of a hospital," which statement does not say that a separate hospital should be built in the North for these northern veterans, but might be misunderstood to say that

Insurance cor.

THESE MAGIC WORDS

SOMEONE should erect a monument to the "magic word." It is any word by which officials, demagogues, Negrophobists and their ilk can hide their own often shady intentions or may try to bestow on themselves absolution for misdeeds. President Hoover and his U. S. Army last week made a sorry mess of their dealings with the thousands of hungry veterans who button-holed Congress asking for more bonus, and after tear gas, bayonets, sabres and armored tanks had been used, Mr. Hoover and his aides hurried to tell the world that they were not waging war on real veterans; they were only combatting Communists. "Communists" is the magic word. The President knows that the majority of Americans are emotionally set against anything that is "radical," "Bolshevist" or "Communist"—and to accomplish a bit of wool-pulling over the eyes of Mr. Average American he shouts "Communist" before the waves of the tear gas have quite subsided.

But the President is not alone. Legislators, Ku-Kluxers, race-purists who see in every move of the Negro an attempt for "social equality," (equal rights) are also guilty of using the magic word, just because they know that even otherwise decent white people are just a little upset at the thought of "intermarriage," the another magic word. Contenders for a share of liberty and justice for black icans—for better schools, against jim—know how their every good intention is d by the snorter who can whoop up tons notion and ill-will based on meaningless uments, but couched in magic words which en set obstacle after obstacle in the way of Negro and give more power to some petty itician or One-Hundred-Per-Center.

Regardless of the soundness of the veteran's mands on Congress, we hope just the broadsting of the term "Communist" will not abive the Washington authorities for their neheadedness in handling the bonus marchs, but that the American people will want "look into" the uprisings on the Potomac nt.

PRESIDENT HOOVER, THE HUMANITARIAN

May we respectfully ask President Hoover if the practice of real democracy in the various Veterans camps had anything to do with his decision to run them out of Washington?

One fact that stood out in all the camps and the relations existing within the camps, and wherever the veterans assembled, was that Negroes were much in evidence and received equal treatment and accommodations.

Since President Hoover has set up a "Lily-White Republican Party" in the South, and since his name is often linked with Ku Klux Klan interest; since he fired Tolbert of South Carolina, Ben Davis of Georgia, and cut off Perry Howard of Mississisippi, we cannot help but surmise, Mr. President, that the practice of real American democracy, for which the Bonus Boys fought in France, find here in the nation's capital, within your domain, the lack of courage obtaining in your administration. You permit segregation, ostracism—a color line, if you please—to exist in every department under your jurisdiction. The contrast was too glaring, the injustice of your administration too apparent, hence you called the army and ran these *Americans*, who are practicing real democracy, out of town.

The Bonus Marchers came to you, President Hoover, asking for their money, for bread, for jobs, anything to sustain life. You gave them sabers, tear gas bombs and the torch.

What became of Herbert Hoover, the humanitarian during the world war, who taught us to Hooverize in meatless days, wheatless days, sugarless days in order that we may feed the bedraggled refugees in Belgium, Poland, Russia and other European countries; on entering the White House as President of these United States have you so completely forgotten the poor, hungry bedraggled heroes of the American Army? What became of the once lauded humanitarian who fed the hungry of the world? We are forced to ask: Is it the same Herbert Hoover who permitted fifteen to twenty thousand hungry, homeless, bedraggled American men, women and children remain for more than two months within five miles of his home, imploring him for food, for shelter, for compensation *due* them by his government, for places to call homes, and he, this once great humanitarian answered their pleas, their outstretched hands for help, their hopeful look in weary eyes, with poisoned gas bombs, with the Cavalry, with sabers drawn to run them down and with the torch to destroy every vestige of their meagre belongings. Again we ask was that the same Herbert Hoover?

What became of his oft repeated "equal opportunity"?

The action of President Hoover in using force, poison gas and the torch in driving out defenseless men, helpless women and innocent children is one of the most reprehensible, most inexcusable, most cowardly, and the most indefensible action committed by a President of this supposedly Christianized country—acts worthy of a Nero.

How can President Hoover ask foreign countries to disarm and not show force against another country when he will throw force, poison gas and the torch against even innocent women and children, not to mention the defenseless war veterans—heroes of yesteryear.

How can this country ever speak of charity, human kindness, Christianity or any of the finer traits in humanity, when the President of this country will throw every opportunity to render a real service to the winds and walk roughshod over poor, humble American citizens who offered their lives to make his job safe for him today?

Is it a crime to come to Washington to petition your government?

There are hordes of well-fed, money-spending hipocrits coming to Washington regularly to lobby for their corporations. They have the power of big business behind them and too often they seek to hinder the legal operation of a law, or they desire to steal millions from the government. President Hoover has not ordered out the army to defent the government from the leaches, the stealers of public domain, these hinderers of the orderly performance of sworn officers and officials of the government. Surely he bothers not these bribe givers, they represent the powers that be, the big money, from which President Hoover must get the millions of dollars to carry on his campaign for re-election.

But these Bonus Marchers apparently have such little political power that Congress turned them aside as scrum of the earth, unworthy of their notice. Of course they could not possible attract the attention of the Great Humanitarian Pesident of this Chrisian country of ours. However, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, sitting comfortably in the White House, did listen to the capitalistic plea "to run 'em out" and "Run them out" he did, men, shocked by the sudden drastic action of their President, ran; women hoping their men folks would be shown a little consideration by coming to Washington, ran screaming into the night, and children, innocent of any and all that took place scampered full of fright, hungry and sleepy into the unknown blackness of that memoriable Thursday night.

What will the end be?

We feel that at last the spark has been touched that will join together all of the common people regardless of race, creed or color, and that a vast phalanx of the "non-powerful" will relegate the great engineer from his high place of power.

Negro Veteran Never Lowered Flag During Thursday Battle

Held Symbol Of American Democracy Aloft As Soldiers And Police Hurl Tear Gas Bombs And Fired Into Ranks Of Bonus Army

By Garland Mackey

The tattered bonus army of former World War veterans were driven out of the District last Thursday by the very government they protected back in 1917 on the fields of France.

Despite the fact that the bonus army was recruited with men from every section of the country there was no distinction as to race or color. Colored and white from the four corners of the United States met on common ground here for several months and withstood the seige of soldiers and police, shoulder to shoulder. Leaders refused to tolerate any segregation

attempt and every man shared alike. His only reference needed to become a member of this ragged army was an honorable discharge certificate.

Hold American Flag

When police and soldiers with bullets and steel drove the men from their shelter on Pennsylvania avenue last Thursday colored and white silently protested as they stood under the shadow of the nation's Capitol as tear gas bombs and bullets were poured into their midst. Leaders of the Bonus Expeditionary Force made of this army a true Democratic group. The American flag was held aloft by a colored man even under a hail of bullets and tear gas. He retreated only after the fearful gas had almost rendered him unconscious. Even in the face of death he held the flag on high and it never touched the ground.

The soldiers who have been dubbed the "Hoover Wooden Army" were composed of young boys who never saw action and many had never fired a gun under the stress of battle as had these veterans of the World War. They were at times awed at the presence of the flag and many hesitated when they saw the flag held by this man.

"Bloody Thursday"

The writer mingled with the men before and after the now famous "Bloody Thursday" when men were shot down. The police and soldiers were the ones to lose their heads. Many veterans were smiling as soldiers and police ran helter-skelter driving the crowds first one way then another. There seemed to be no organized movement among the troops or police. Grimed faced veterans of a former conflict were the only ones to hold their heads under the trying conditions.

Even women and children were trampled by the soldiers who seemed to have completely lost all sense of what they were doing. One veteran told me he would remain until forced out of the building. He was calmly standing with his arms folded looking over the panic stricken crowd.

Orderly Retreat

When the suffocating gas forced the men from the buildings they retreated orderly as true soldiers and sought the open spaces of nearby parks until they were finally rounded out by police and soldiers and driven across the District line. One tall veteran told me he could have routed the whole army and police with a single machine gun, so loosely organized was the "March of the Wooden Soldiers."

Praised Glassford

All veterans were loud in their praise of General Glassford, chief of police. He was the only one in the seething mass of police and soldiers who appeared to know what it was all about. The officers like most police were anxious to shoot off their guns at something and completely lost control of themselves and began to maul bystanders and everybody within sight. One policeman even raised his gun to shoot General Glassford he was so excited.

Thousands of citizens expressed sympathy with the veterans and admired their fine spirit and conduct during the police and soldier riot. Because the armed forces of law and order were the ones doing the rioting, the veterans appeared more like spectators.

A HERO OF 1917-1918; AMERICAN OF 1932: HOLDS UNSALUTED FLAG

President Hoover's Wooden Soldiers Who Were So Intent On Obeying His Orders, In Their March to Burn Out The Veterans, Had No Time To Salute the U.S. Flag.

By I. S. David

One of the most inspiring incidents in the day, marked by violence on the part of the soldiers and largely by passive resistence on the part of the veterans, occurred at the north end of 11th street bridge while the soldiers were marching across toward Camp Anacostia, which a few minutes later was to be destroyed by a raging mass of flames.

A large crowd of civilians had gathered on both sides of the street and booed the soldiers as they marched along. Only a few veterans were present.

A colored soldier, said to have been Walter Griffin, Chattanooga, Tenn., stood with three or four companions, quietly on the sidewalk across from the Navy Yards, holding an American flag. The infantry followed some distance behind the cavalry.

When the cavalry had passed, Griffin and his companions in a little formation started to fall in behind and follow them across the bridge. The crowd began to cheer wildly and rushed in behind them.

When they had advanced a few paces, the rear guard of the cavalry wheeled around and faced the little group of Bonus Marchers, who halted and stood there calmly. In a flash a tear gas bomb popped a short distance ahead of Griffin and his little band in such a spot that the slight breeze carried most of the gas directly to their faces.

At the explosion, the heroes of 1917 and '18 jumped back a step or two. There they halted, their shoulders back and heads erect. There they stood. The fumes swirled all around them.

The crowd began to scatter. The infantry made up largely of young boys halted. Some of them hurriedly began to don their gas masks. The crowd looked back, saw the men still standing unprotected from the fumes.

Again wild cheering filled the air and the people moved back slowly to join Griffen and his companions, still standing fast.

When the gas bomb had spent its force and the fumes had drifted away, Griffen and his companions quietly moved back to the sidelines and stood there, still holding the flag. The infantry with bayonets fixed began to follow the other troops across the bridge. The crowd again began to boo them.

One company was broken up when some civilian reached in and started to jerk the soldiers out of line. For a moment there was wild confusion. Many of the people began to scatter. Griffen and his men stood firm. In about two minutes the crowd quieted down.

Company after company marched by. Not an officer looking up. Many of the soldiers looked scared and most of those mere boys hung their heads as if in shame.

For the first time in American history, American troops on duty passed the colors held in loyal hands without being called to attention and without giving a salute.

1,300 BONUS VETS DECAMP FOR HOME

WASHINGTON, D.C. — (CNS)— Thirteen hundred colored veterans have deserted the Bonus Expeditionary Forces after weeks of privation in improvised camps and joined the exodus back home with their expenses paid by funds advanced by the government.

Transportation by railroad was furnished to 4,344 veterans, of which 1,079 were colored. Provision for the return of 939 by means of automobile transportation included 217 colored men. The men were provided subsistence at the rate of 75 cents per day until they reach their destination.

Wives and children of veterans accompanying their husbands on their futile trip to Washington are being provided for by the American Red Cross. No colored women and children have been so taken care of by the Red Cross to date. It is quite possible that no colored women have applied for such assistance, as few, if any, accompanied their soldier husbands and brought their children to live in the hunger and want of make-shift camps.

A WARNING SIGNAL

The tragedy of the bonus army that marched upon Washington is not theirs alone. It is ours. That men who were called to the colors should be driven out of their own capital city seems beyond possibility. Yet it has happened, and worst of all, few of us can see what else could have been done.

After congress had voted more than a billion dollars to the veterans the most natural thing in the world for them was to think they deserved it, and possibly, probably more. When later a congressman, Patman of Texas, introduced a measure for more money, they were sure they deserved more. When other congressmen took the same position, the veterans were surer they had a good cause and they set forth from far and near to impress the administration.

To say the veterans were wrong in wanting more money is beside the question. They had as much right to want something as any other class. With well-placed officials declaring the nation should aid the banks, the railroads and the states, none of whom are listed in the budget, no American is to be blamed for thinking himself important enough to come in for a share too. In other words, the right of giving aid out of the nation's treasury, if it exists for any, belongs to all.

The difference between giving money to a poor veteran and to a poor railroad is only one of expediency. That congress knew. The congressman who encouraged the veterans had the morals of a beachcomber who lures ships on the rocks by false lights for his own personal advantage. They did it with eyes open to the impossibility of the government paying more bonus because it is already failing to meet its current expenses.

Now we enter upon the campaign with some of these same congressmen as candidates. And we, the voters, if we follow our past habit, will never look to the methods by which the candidates tried to curry favor on all sides. In the meanwhile the men, who went shouting down the battle front for home and country turn into a bewildered mob which our officials drive out as they would a lot of beasts.

The trouble should be found and corrected. America in its money madness refuses to heed the signs within that warn us that all is not well. The good of mankind is only incidental while we abandon ourselves to still more stupendous dreams of grandeur.

Insurance.

DEMAND THEIR RELEASE

Three World War veterans held in jail in Washington, D. C. on a framed-up charge of felonious assault as part of the Wall Street government's campaign to whitewash Herbert Hoover of the responsibility for the murder of three ex-servicemen and two children who came to the capitol to demand immediate payment of the bonus. The veterans are, left to right, Brodus Faulkner of Kentucky, John Olson of Valparaiso, Nebr. and Bernard McCloy of Chicago.

To Speed Bonus Fight at Vets Conference to Be Held in Chicago

New York Ex-Servicemen In Fight for Release of Vets In Jail

Large Number of Negro Delegates Expected at Conference In Cleveland

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 19.—To speed the fight for the ex-servicemen's back pay and unemployment insurance the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League and the Veterans' Rank and File Committee to be held at Sokol Hall, 1062 North Ashland Ave., Sunday, August 28th at 10 a. m.

All war veterans, posts of th American Legion, Veterans of For eign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, Polish American Legion Workers Ex-Servicemen's League groups of veterans in the Unemployed Councils, Trade Union Unity League, A. F. of L. Unions, and al working class organizations, as wel as unaffiliated groups of veterans were urged today to elect delegates to the Conference.

The conference will elect delegates to the National Conferenc eto be held in Cleveland Sept. 23-24-25.

* * *

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Over 200 war veterans at a meeting held last night by Post 2 of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League at the Harlem Labor Center demanded the immediate release of John Pace, Walter Eicher, Broadus Faulkner, Olson and McCloy, veterans held in jail in Washington for their activities in the fight for the bonus.

Negro and White Unity.

The post in demanding the release of the veterans pointed out that a large number of Negro delegates are expected to attend the National Conference in Cleveland Sept. 23.

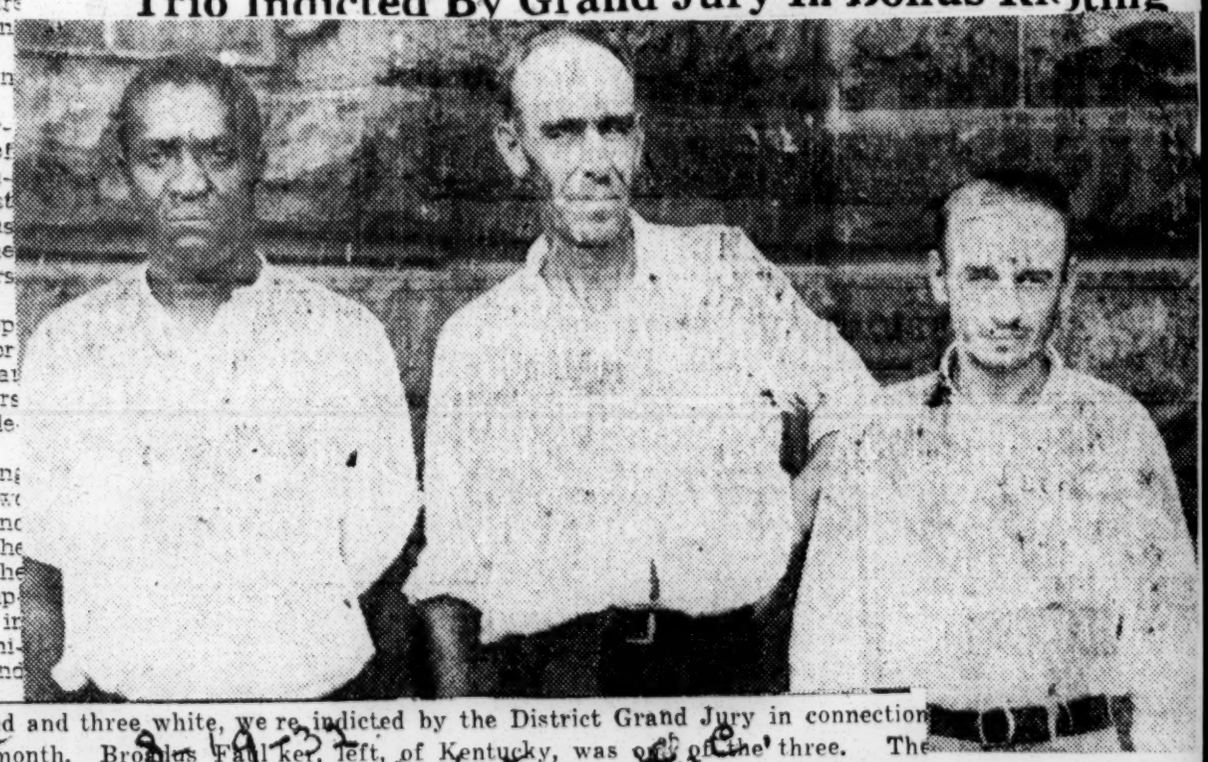
The following telegram was sent to President Hoover:

"Post 2 of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, composed of Negro and white veterans, assembled at its regular meeting protest against the arrest of war veterans in Washington and demand the release of John Pace and others held."

The post is preparing to send representatives to Negro fraternal organizations, posts of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars etc. to call for the election of delegates to the National Conference.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the Negro veteran and the two white veterans held with Pace and Eichner are being defended by the International Labor Defense. The League urged all veterans to support the demonstrations called in Harlem next Monday on the anniversary of the death of Sacco and Vanzetti.

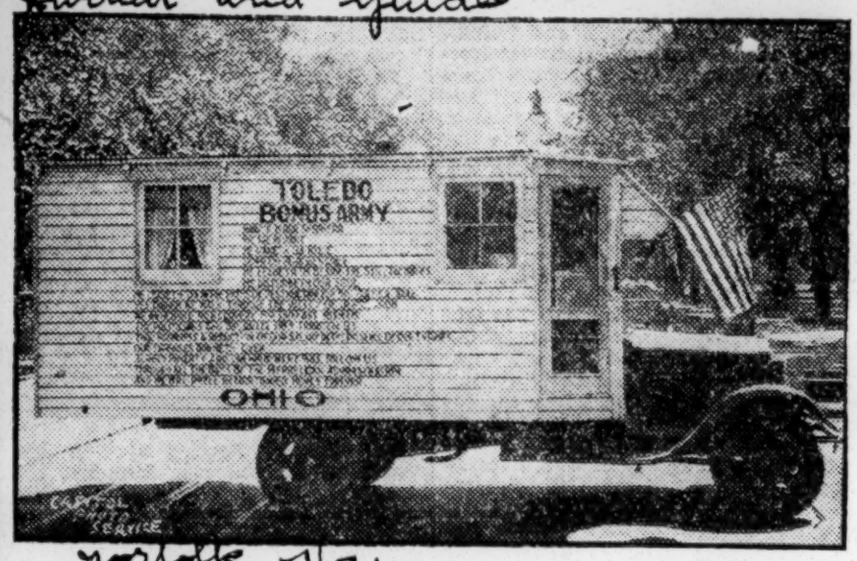
Trio Indicted By Grand Jury In Bonus Rioting



THESE MEN, one colored and three white, were indicted by the District Grand Jury in connection with bonus rioting here last month. Brodus Faulker, left, of Kentucky, was one of the three. The others are John O. Olson, wearer of the Distinguished Service Cross, and Bernard McCoy. All three were wounded in the service of their country while in Europe. They are in jail unable to post bond. They made it known that they are not Reds, but true Americans. News Photo.

Bonus Army Vets' "Rolling Bungalow"

Journal and Guide



Norfolk Va.

Richmonders the other day had their attention attracted by this "rolling bungalow" manned by members of the Bonus Army from Toledo, Ohio. On the sides of the "rolling bungalow" was the following inscription:

9-3-32

"Hoover is our shepherd;
We are in want,
He maketh us to lie down on park benches,
He leadeth us beside the still factories,
He disturbeth our soul,
He leadeth us in the paths of destruction for his party's sake.
Yea, though we walk through the valley of depression
We anticipate no recovery, for thou art with us;
Thy politicians and diplomats they frighten us,
Thou preparest a reduction of our salaries in the presence of our enemies,
Our expenses runneth over,
Surely poverty and unemployment will follow us
Through all the days of the Republican administration,
And we will dwell in mortgaged homes forever."

"WILL ROGERS HIMSELF."

Journal and Guide
9/24/32
Columbus, O.

It was our delight during several editions of the Ziegfield Follies to listen to that delightful philosopher Will Rogers poke fun at men high up in the affairs of state for the bungling they had done, while twirling his lariat and chewing on his wad of gum. Will Rogers' words are heralded far and wide as being filled with wisdom, especially in their treatment of public questions. His syndicated articles are used by those of high and low estate of the fourth estate.

In his article last Sunday morning titled "Goodbye Olympics" he paid his respects to Herbert Hoover for his part in the ousting of the B. E. F. from Washington in the following language: "And say if Mr. Hoover had come out here (meaning Los Angeles. Parenthesis ours.) and opened those games like he should have done he would have not been in Washington during that mess they had, in fact they wouldn't have had it. I saw some movies of that away back some couple of weeks ago, and what made it look so bad was the army going in with tanks full war equipment. I was just thinking of the effect of that being shown all over the world. We can never go around preaching 'Disarmament' and 'Brotherly Love' any more. It does look like there could have been some more sensible way out than that. I am a believer when you are at outs with a man or a group, is not to send somebody (they always bungle it.) Go out and talk it over with 'em, and lay your side right on the line and say, 'Here there is no money in the Treasury to pay it, we don't owe it to you till it's due, don't you think you have made a mistake coming here.' Or whatever else he had to say. But it's all over and they are big men and are supposed to know the right thing to do in big cases. Sometimes it makes you think we don't need a different man as bad as we need different advisers for the same man."

Will, in the main has stated the case pretty clearly. We do need a different man however and we may only have a different man if Norman Thomas is elected: which is to say we will not have a different man. The American electorate is not sufficiently educated politically nor economically to see the vast superiority of a man like Norman Thomas over Hoover or Roosevelt. Chronologically, however, America is young; and education is a slow but sure process. Ultimately our Country will place men in public office because they are qualified rather than because they are the minions of some particular dominant party. Dominant because its votaries have waxed rich because of their having exploited the masses of their labor and denied them the right to share in the good things of life. If such a time does not come it were better that chaos should be our nefarious lot.

A LEGION OF CRIMINALS

Courier 9-17-32
Pittsburgh Pa.

IT appears that so much political capital is likely to be made of the recent treatment of the Bonus Army at Washington that the President of the United States thought it best to have an official record of the personnel of the so-called Bonus Army. Accordingly, the Attorney-General of the United States, the Hon. William D. Mitchell, was designated to report to the President of the United States the criminal records of the men composing the Bonus Army. The Attorney-General in making his report to President Hoover says, referring to the President: "You directed that an investigation and report thereon be made in this department. We have completed it and I submit herewith a summary of the results."

The Attorney-General proceeds to say that over eight hundred of the so-called Bonus Marchers have criminal records. Some are charged with assault; some are charged with stealing automobiles; some burglary; some carrying concealed weapons, and one hundred and seven are charged with disorderly conduct and vagrancy. Some are charged with drunkenness; others with embezzlement; others with felonious homicide, and on down the category of crime, including forgery, gambling, larceny, violation of the narcotic drug laws, as well as offenses against the family and children. Some are charged with rape and several with so-called sex offenses.

When the report is scanned, it will be observed at once that the Attorney-General of the United States proceeded to make out a case against the whole Bonus Army. Of course, in order to make out a case which will please President Hoover, the Attorney-General must show that the Bonus Army included so many criminals and that these criminals created such disorder in the city of Washington as to make it mandatory upon the President of the United States to order their immediate dispersal. When it is remembered that this is the kind of case President Hoover must make out against the Bonus Army or lose the vote of the American Legion, it is easy to see why the office of the Attorney-General would express jubilance over the discovery that some of the men in the Bonus Army had police records.

It appears to us just a little late for the Attorney-General, or even the President of the United States, to seek out the criminal records of the members of the American Legion, a large percentage of which constituted the Bonus Army. In all probability, thousands and thousands of the men who were sent to the front to fight for democracy had police records. Notwithstanding these police records, no one will dispute that these same men not only were sent to the front, but were decorated for bravery and many other acts becoming true soldiers. When our country was pinning croix de guerres upon the bosoms of brave men, nothing was said about their police records, and we doubt seriously whether anything could have been said about their police records so long as they wore the army uniform. What we mean to say is simply this: it is impossible to collect an army of United States citizens without including men with police records. Innocence is not a prerequisite to good soldiery. Men with criminal records are as likely to be good soldiers as any other men.

Mr. Hoover knows this; Mr. Mitchell knows this; and the Republican party leaders who have insulted the American Legion know this, but they are in search of votes now since the insult offered the Bonus Army reflected itself in various convention resolutions adopted by American Legion units throughout the country. Mr. Hoover is now afraid that he will lose the vote of the American Legion because of the unpatriotic and un-American treatment given the Bonus Army in Washington under the immediate and direct dictation of the President himself. The President is correct. He has not only lost the vote of the American Legion, but he has engendered within the hearts of the Legion membership a determination to rout Mr. Hoover from the White House with the same reckless abandon as Mr. Hoover routed the Bonus Army.

Mr. Mitchell's report, carrying as it does a sweeping indictment against the soldiery of this country, will have a left-handed effect, and the Attorney-General will wake one morning to find that all the criminals he has found in the Bonus Army had mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, wives and sweethearts, all of whom took delight in voting against President Hoover.

Soldiers - 1932

Insurance

NEW YORK EVENING WORLD

Telegram

SEP 20 1932

LAWYERS' RAKE-OFF FROM VETERANS' CLAIMS.

As between the United States government and a veteran, is there no way to settle a war risk insurance claim without permitting lawyers to pocket up to 10 per cent of the award money the government pays and the veteran receives?

Last year some $800,000 in lawyers' fees came out of such awards. Here is a rich and expanding field for lawyers working on a contingent fee basis. Congress has not only legalized but encouraged gold-digging in this field by providing that a federal court, as part of its judgment or decree in war risk insurance cases, "shall determine and allow reasonable fees for the attorneys of the successful party, . . . said fees not to exceed 10 per centum of the amount recovered and to be paid by the [veterans'] bureau out of the payments to be made under the judgment or decree at a rate not exceeding one-tenth of each such payment until paid."

Federal judges usually allow the full 10 per cent fee. The attorney is dead sure of his money, for he gets it from the government itself. Maybe the court bears in mind this legal expense when it determines the size of the award. What does Congress care if lawyers get a rake-off from the vast sums that go to veterans?

The Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance has disclosed this pleasantly lucrative business the legal profession finds in veterans' claims, illustrated by the following amazing case:—

In Memphis, Tenn., a Negro World War veteran, who had not served in France, was recently awarded $10,000 for injuries received in falling over a garbage can while in training at Fort Sherman, Ohio, where handling garbage cans was one of his duties. This veteran will get an initial payment of some $9,000, of which the federal government will hand $900 to his attorney, if he is allowed the maximum fee. The government will go on paying the attorney 10 per cent of each future $57.50 monthly payment it makes the veteran until the latter's death.

This attorney happens to be the son of Federal Judge Harry B. Anderson, who was threatened with impeachment a few years ago and who very properly refused to try this particular case.

The facts speak for themselves. It is all perfectly legal. But could there be a better instance of the lavish way taxpayers' money is passed to veterans with plentiful lawyers' pickings on the side?

Common sense would ask why the government can't adjust a veteran's claim without 10 per cent legal costs or, indeed, any legal costs at all.

But Congress' idea seems to be:—While we're giving billions to veterans why not put a few millions in the way of lawyers—who also have votes?

BONUS RIOT PROBE ASKED IN SENATE

Courier

12-13-32

Lawmakers Also Asked To Investigate Mississippi Labor Conditions.

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—(AP)—The senate's flair for investigations—strangely missing heretofore this session—made itself felt today with proposals for inquiries into the bonus riots of last summer and labor conditions on Mississippi flood control projects.

The creation of a special senate committee of five to investigate the eviction of the bonus marchers was proposed in a resolution by Senator McKellar, democrat, Tennessee, just as a noticeable dearth of those senate inquiries which have provided fireworks in past years was becoming the subject of comment.

It was followed almost immediately by a demand from Senator Wagner, New York democrat, for the labor investigation. Conditions in the Mississippi flood control camps have been the subject of repeated protests from negro organizations.

Wagner introduced a resolution to have the commerce committee make the inquiry and asked for its immediate consideration, but Senator Smoot, republican, Utah, objected and the measure was referred to committee.

McKellar would have the proposed bonus army committee directed to investigate acts by District of Columbia or federal officials "causing or inciting, or directing, the attack on the ex-service men and women and children."

His resolution asked that the committee determine whether the bonus marchers were in Washington legally, whether they were orderly and peaceful, whether they were armed, and by whom the troops were called out to evict them.

As these proposals for new inquiries were launched, Chairman Norbeck called a meeting of the senate banking committee to make plans for resuming its investigation of the New York Stock Exchange.

An investigation of the Insull utilities crash was made by the committee's workers, and Norbeck has said the evidence is ready for presentation to the committee.

In World War.

Gets Purple Heart

SERGT. NEEDHAM ROBERTS

whose valor in action in the late war, when he, in company with Henry Jackson, slew four and wounded 28 Germans, has at last been recognized by the U.S. Government. The Purple Heart, a newly created citation was conferred upon him last week.

the United States Government has recognized the valor of Needham Roberts of this city, and has conferred upon him the Purple Heart.

The honor is a new citation that is given only to wounded veterans. The award is in the form of a medal and citation. The citation comes from the Secretary of War. Roberts was wounded in action on May 5, 1918, while serving as sergeant of Company C, 369th Infantry, which was attached to the 55th Division of the French army.

Sergeant Roberts and Henry Johnson, of Albany, N.Y., were the first Americans of any race to receive the French Croix de Guerre. He and Private Johnson were on guard together at a small outpost on the front line trenches near the German lines, and during the night a raiding party of Germans attacked the outpost.

The grim battle in the dark in which Roberts and Private Henry Johnson put to rout a number of German soldiers was described by Colonel William Hayward in a letter to Mrs. Edna Johnson, wife of the private. He said:

"Your husband and Private Needham Roberts were on guard together at a small outpost on the front line trench near the German lines and during the night a strong raiding party of Germans numbering from 12 to 20, judging by the weapons, clothing and paraphernalia they left behind and by their footprints, sole across No Man's Latnd and made a surprise attack in the dead of the night on our two brave soldiers.

"At the beginning of the attack the Germans fired a volley of bullets and grenades and both of the boys were wounded. In spite of their wounds, the two soldiers waited coolly and courageously and when the Germans were within striking distance opened fire, your husband with his rifle and Private Roberts from his helpless position on the ground, with hand grenades. But the German raiding party came on in spite of their wounded and in a few seconds our boys were at grips with the terrible foe in a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, in which the enemy outnumbered them ten to one."

Colonel Hayward told how that, after Roberts had been overpowered and was being throttled by the raiding party, Johnson came to his assistance with a bolo knife and how that the onslaught made by the boys caused he Germans to gather their dead and wounded and slink away.

PURPLE HEART FOR ROBERTS AFTER 14 YRS.

First U.S. Soldier to Get French War Cross Honored by US

FOUGHT 36 HUNS TO A STANDSTILL

Killed Four, Wounded Twenty-eight.

TRENTON, N.J.—After 14 years

BLACKS, WHITES IN B.E.F. MARCH IN WASHINGTON

2,000 of 10,000 Bonus-Seeking Veterans are Colored.

NO JIM CROW IN MARCH OR CAMP

Even Georgia Vets March Together.

By ANDY ANDERSON

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Seven thousand nine hundred veterans of the World War, colored and white, shoulder to shoulder, marched down historic Pennsylvania Avenue Tuesday night, while 100,000 people lined the "Nation's Parade Ground," breaking the impressive silence of the grim marchers with sporadic outbursts of applause.

Coming from all parts of the United States, World War veterans have been converging on the Capital all this week, in a Bonus Expeditionary Force (B.E.F.) to demand bonus action by Congress.

Arriving by truck, freight trains, passenger autos and on foot, they have grown in number to about ten thousand, over two thousand of whom are cloroed.

During the war Uncle Sam segregated the races into colored and white regiments. Now that the war veterans are ragged, hungry and in need, now that they want to impress the country by their numbers, all lines are down.

Negroes, usually forced to march in the rear, marched at the front, middle and both sides. Not only did they parade together, but many who hiked here from distant points, ate and slept together.

From the intersection of Constitution Avenue and Fourteenth Street, where the parade formed, the determined-looking ex-doughboys formed a calvacade that moved to the Peace Monument, beneath the shadow of the United States Capitol. A collection of autos, busses and trucks, with a rear guard of motorcycle police, made up the end of the line.

Cameras

Batteries of newsreel cameras and photographers with bursting flashes, gave the scene a holiday appearance, rather than the serious tread of a host of broke and hungry vets. There were cripples, some on crutches, some with arms shot away, others minus legs, some wearing medals indicating bravery in war-times—all were quiet and orderly, with not one hint of any outbreak or open trouble between the

EX-SOLDIERS IN "BONUS MARCH" ON CAPITAL

Courier 6-11-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Scores of Former Doughboys Demand Passage of Bonus Legislation—Move to Avert Trouble.

WASHINGTON, June 9—(ANP)—Thousands of doughboys, once members of Uncle Sam's famous American Expeditionary Forces, two out of every seven of whom are colored, made their way here last week to fight for bonus legislation. It is the strangest congressional lobby that has been seen here in decades.

In contrast with the smart khaki uniforms and Sam Brown belts they wore when a grateful nation bade them farewell some 15 years ago the men who struggled into the Capital last week were tattered and weary. Gone was the snappy gait and soldierlike appearance of 1917. In its place the soldiers of the World War straggled along wearily, only the column-like formation being reminiscent of their past glory.

In many of the companies Negroes and whites marched side by side. A banner in one company was carried by one white and one Negro soldier. Negro soldiers with army coats and blue serge pants carried the flag at the head of nondescript divisions.

Although their fight for bonus legislation is said by everyone to be doomed to failure, the men themselves do not seem to have given up hope. Nearly 10,000 of them are quartered in Anacostia Park here facing across the Potomac river the barracks of United States sailors, where every morning snappily drilled sailors in white suits, form a weird contrast to the tattered corps of ex-soldiers.

At present everything is orderly. But ultimate exhaustion of food supplies for the ex-servicemen and the failure to achieve success in their undertaking, has given local authorities here much to worry about. Already precautions against rioting and looting are being seriously discussed by local officials.

With the presence of nearly 2,000 Negro soldiers in the group, the situation is causing a great deal of alarm on all sides for fear that race riots might also follow in the wake of this unique army of unemployed and destitute men. A crisis is expected to be reached by June 10 when Congress adjourns for the national political conventions without having passed bonus payment acts.

42 Gold Star Mothers To Sail From New York For France on June 10

The first pilgrimage of colored gold star mothers to visit the American Cemeteries in France this year, will sail from New York on Friday, June 10. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, ranking colored officer in the U. S. Army, will be official escort for the party, as he has been for the other tours in previous summers.

The group began arriving at the 137th Street Y. W. C. A., which is being used as their headquarters, on Wednesday. There are 42 mothers

and widows of soldier's killed in battle in this party.

The health and comfort of the party while they were in New York was cared for by Rosa L. Marshall, R. N., and Sadie E. Eaton, R. N., both formerly of Lincoln Hospital.

Those sailing are as follows:

Mrs. Sarah T. Allison, Laurens S. C.; Mrs. Darkus Axxon, Jeffersonville, Ga.; Mrs. Lulu F. Bailey Springfield, O.; Mrs. Louvania Bradley, Tignall, Ga.; Mrs. Gertrude Brown, Corsicana, Texas; Mrs. Lucy H. Burckmeyer, Roxbury, Mass. Mrs. Sara J. Butler, Jacksonville Fla.; Mrs. Melise Caldwell, Tampa Fla.; Mrs. Lora Lee Cannon, Athens, Ga.; Mrs. Bethage E. Childress, Chicago; Mrs. Rosa Cook, Philadelphia; Mrs. Lula Dade, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Isabella Dozier, Newark; Mrs. Cecilia Evans, Key West, Fla.; Mrs. Katie B. Gilchrist, Ashville, N. C.; Mrs. Laura Gravitt, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Elizabeth Hagler, Marianna, Fla.; Mrs. Cora Hardwick, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Ella Huff, Brooklyn; Mrs. Rosetta James, Chicago; Mrs. Bessie Johnson, Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Maggie G. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. C. Jones, Waynesboro, Ga.; Mrs. Ella Lee, Lilian, Va.; Mrs. Lulu J. Lewis, Hamilton, O.; Mrs. Mary Martin, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Mrs. Josie McNash, Ocala, Fla.; Mrs. Mary V. Middleton, Rye, N. Y.; Mrs. Emma Miller, Century, Fla.; Mrs. Callie Mines, South Bound Brook, N. J.; Mrs. Nannie Moye, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Ella Murray, Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. Lucy Nash, Akron, O.; Mrs. Eugenia Porter, New York City; Mrs. Rosie Roberson, Williamston N. C.; Mrs. Jennie Smith, Lecompte, La.; Mrs. Lillie Smith, Hagood, S. C.; Mrs. Lula Swift, Brownsville Tenn.; Mrs. Eula Thomas, Baltimore; Mrs. Liney Wade, Morgan City, La.; Mrs. Isabelle Whittaker, Freeport, L. I., and Mrs. Ida Mae Wilkes, Brooklyn.

42 GOLD STAR MOTHERS SAIL JUNE 10

Two Nurses and Col. Davis, Escorts for Party Leaving N.Y.

BALTO. WOMAN AMONG LISTED

Philly, Norfolk, Richmond, Jersey Natives also.

NEW YORK CITY.—(CNS)—Forty-two colored Gold Star Mothers and World War Widows are scheduled to sail from Hoboken, New Jersey at noon, Friday, June 10, on a pilgrimage to France and England, to visit the graves of their soldier dead in the Americ[an] cemeteries located near Paris and London.

In March, 1929 Congress passed "An act to enable [the] mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors and marines of [the] American forces now interred in the cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to these cemeteries."

The fund of more than $5,500,000 was made until 1934. Investigation and research located approximately 12,000 eligibles, of whom about 700 were colored women. Upon invitation of the War Department, as provided by the act, 250 of the 700 expressed a desire to make the pilgrimage either in 1930 or later.

In 1930 two parties made the six-week trip from their home-towns to France and return. Fifty-four sailed on July 12 and forty on August 16 of that year. In 1931, additional groups were escorted to France, one leaving on May 29 and the other on July 10.

This year there will be but one party of colored women to make the pilgrimage. This fifth group, known as "Party C" will gather in New York City on Wednesday, June 8 and sail on Friday, June 10 for Cherbourg, France, on board the American steamship "American Merchant."

The party is scheduled to return to America on July 11, after a two weeks' stay on French and English soil.

General F. H. Pope of the Quartermasters' Department of the United States Army, is in charge of the arrangements for the reception and comfort of the ladies. Detailed to assist him at the headquarters at 225 West 34th Street, New York City, are Archibald Runner and William H. Lewis of the War Department, Washington.

Colonel Benjamin O. Davis is the official escort of the pilgrimage on this trip as on the four previous journeys. Going with the party as nurses are Jennette M. Mosby and Octavia T. G. Shippen.

The party on arrival in France will be divided into groups:

"Group MA", consisting of six mothers, six widows and two step-mothers; to visit the Meuse-Argonne Cemetery, located just outside of the town of Romagnesou Montfaucon, 160 miles from Paris.

"Group OA", consisting of three mothers, three widows, one step-mather and one foster mother, to visit the Oisne-Aisne Cemetery, located near Soringes-et-Nesle, a small village just outside of Belleau, 60 miles from Paris.

"Group St.M," consisting of four mothers, two widows, one step-mather and one legal parent, to visit St. Mihel Cemetery on the outskirts of Thiaucourt, 193 miles from Paris.

"Group Brkw", composed of one mother and one widow will go to England to visit the Brookwood Cemetery, within the cemetery of the London Necropolis Company, at Brookwood, County of Surrey, 28 miles from London.

"Group AM", has only one widow and "Group Sur" has only one mother; the former going to Aisne-Marne Cemetery, 60 miles from Paris; while the latter will visit Suresnes Cemetery on the hill above the town of Surnes in the suburbs of Paris.

In "Group ASB", "Group LAS" and "Group OSW", jointly, four mothers, one widow, one "common law widow", and one step-mather, make the pilgrimage in honor of their soldier dead who had "army sea burials", or were "lost at sea" or in "outside waters."

In the party are 19 mothers, the oldest 69 years of age from Tignall, Wilkes County, Georgia; 14 widows, the youngest, 29 years of age from Texas; six step-mothers, one fost mother, one legal parent and one "common law widow."

Seventeen states and the District of Columbia are represented in the group; Florida leading with seven; while Georgia, New York and North Carolina have four each; with three each from Ohio, South Carolina, and Virginia; two each from Illinois, Louisiana, and New Jersey; and one each from Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas.

The official list of 14 in "Group MA" shows: Mrs. Darkus Axxon, Jeffersonville, Georgia; Mrs. Eula Thomas, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Lucy H. Burckmeyer, Roxbury, Mass.; Mrs. Callie Mines, South Bound Brook, N.J.; Mrs. Ella Huff, Brooklyn, N.J.; Mrs. Isabelle Whittaker, Freeport, Salem, N.C.; Mrs. Lulu F. Bailey, Spring-Long Island; Mrs. Mary Martin, Winston-field, Ohio; Mrs. Lucy Nash, Akron, Ohio; Mrs. Rosa Cook, Philadelphia; Mrs. Sarah T. Allison, Laurens, S.C.; Mrs. Gertrude Brown, Corsicana, Teas; Mrs. Nannie Moye, Norfolk; and Mrs. Bessie Johnson, Richmond, Va.

The eight in "Group OA" are: Mrs. Sarah J. Butler, of Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Emma Miller, of Century, Fla.; Mrs. Josie McNish, of Ocala, Fla.; Mrs. Clifford Jones, of Waynesboro, Ga.; Mrs. Louvania Bradley, of Tignall, Ga.; Mrs. Bessie Roberson, of Williamston, N.C.; Mrs. Katie B. Gilchrist, of Asheville, N.C.; and Mrs. Lulu J. Lewis, of Hamilton, Ohio.

Another eight in "Group St. M" are: Mrs. Lora Lee Cannon, of Athens, Ala.; Mrs. Laura Gravitt, of Little Rock, Arkansas; Mrs. Elizabeth Hagler, Marianna, Fla.; Mrs. Bethage E. Childress and Mrs. Rosetta James, of Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Jennie Smith, of Lecompte, La.; Mrs. Isabelle Dozier, of Newark, N.J.; and Mrs. Ella Lee, of Lilian, Northumberland County, Va.

The two in "Group BrKw" are: Mrs. Eugenia Porter, New York City; and Mrs. Lillie Smith, Hagood, S.C.; "Group AM" has Mrs. Lula Swift, of Brownsville, Tenn.; and "Group Sur", Mrs. Liney Wade, Morgan City, La.

In "Group ASB" are: Mrs. Lula Dade, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Lawrence Jenkins, Stonewall, N.C.; while "Group LAS" has Mrs. Maggie G. Johnson, District of Columbia; Mrs. Melise Caldwell, Tampa, Fla.; Mrs. Cecilia Evans, Key West, Fla.; and Mrs. Ida Mae Wilkes, Brooklyn, N.Y.

"Group OSW": Mrs. Cora Hardwick, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Ella Murray, Charleston, S.C.

The preliminary passenger list of this "Party C" group, on May 1, included the following mothers and widows who for various reasons were compelled to cancel their requests for reservations:

Mrs. Lettie Powell of Brunswick, Ga.; mother of Private Clarence Powell; Mrs Doziel C. George, of Macon, Ga., widow of Private Willie King George; Mrs. Leonna Elam, of Duck Hill, Miss., mother of Private James Ford Carr; Mrs. Maggie Lewis, of Hamilton, Ohio, widow of Private Clyde C. Lewis;

Mrs. Lottie Stanford, of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, legal parent of Private Clark Smith; Mrs. Hattie Wilson, mother of Private Louis Williams; Mrs. Dilsey Brockman, of Greenville, S.C., mother of private first-class, James Coins; Mrs. Lavalette Carson, of Pulaski, Va., legal parent of Private Roy Rose; Mrs. Rose Couch, of Atlanta, Georgia mother of Sergeant Earl Scott; Mrs. Iula Collins of Memphis, Tennessee, mother of Private Robert Collins; and Mrs. Clymirick McCrary, of Asbury Park, widow of ship's cook, Robert McCrary.

Two women to make the pilgrimage will be The sixth and last group of colored arranged for next year.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

JUL 12 1932

Veterans Attempt To Heckle Celler In Negro Church

Interrupt Douglass Meeting to Debate Bonus but Fail to Get Anywhere

An address by Congressman Emanuel Celler last night in the A. M. E. Zion Church, Chauncey St. and Ralph Ave., before what should have been a strictly Negro audience, wound up in a near-riot when World War veterans crowded the place to demand that Celler debate the bonus issue with them.

The Congressman was scheduled to speak merely on his so-called Frederick Douglass bill, which seeks the erection of a monument in Washington to the Negro orator. The war veterans who had banded recently in an organization known as the National War Veterans, with headquarters adjoining the church came in a body to demand from the Congressman his reason for voting against the Patman bill seeking immediate cash payment of the bonus. Many of them, they said, had just returned from the bonus siege at Washington.

Seek to Question Celler

The veterans, outnumbering the Negro parishioners four to one, sat at respectful attention while Congressman Celler extolled the character of Frederick Douglass. They sat quietly also as the minister of the church, the Rev. S. L. Carruthers, thanked Celler for his speech.

Then, as the minister asked the audience to rise for the benediction, signifying the close of the meeting, two men jumped to their feet and asked permission to question the Congressman.

The minister refused, saying Mr. Celler would discuss any questions put to him at a meeting set aside for such a purpose. Upon this, Anthony De Stefana, National War Veterans' county advocate general, ran to the pulpit and denounced Congressman Celler as a "demagogue who appeals to the emotions of the Negro people and avoids the issue of relief."

In the ensuing disorder the Congressman left the church without answering the veterans.

TREASURY A GRAB BOX

Money enough for all veterans to live out of the public treasury is an utter impossibility. The argument that they were away offering up their lives while the rest of the people were at home accumulating fortunes is not the truth, and therefore cannot be advanced to justify a universal pension, compensation or anything else. A few profiteers made money out of the war. Most of us stayed at our tasks, as necessary to the successful carrying on of the war as was the man in arms. For what we did we get no consideration whatever. It ought to be sufficient to care for the veterans according to their needs. Trying to give them all they ask is to feed fat the influential at the expense of the humble, who may be the more deserving.

There are men now drawing compensation from the government in excess of $2,000 a year,—supposedly for physical disabilities, who at the same time receive salaries for services entrusted to them because they are physcally fit to perform them. This inconsistency is made even the more ridiculous because some of the men drawing salaries are working in the Veterans Bureau, the same department where they are on record as being incapable of earning a living.

If a member of Congress ought not put his relatives on the payrolls of the government, a veteran ought not draw two sums from it. The nation is grateful to the men who risked their lives for it, but it is against common sense for some to get

who helpings while others who also served
and an empty larder. The veterans or-
ganizations will find this injustice increas-
ingly embarassing.

In World War.

Atlanta's Own Bonus 'Army' Will Start 'Big Push' Today

100 Negroes and 75 White Veterans to Board Trucks for Long Ride to Capital; Groceries, Cash on Hand; Optimism High.

BY WILLIAM O. KEY JR.

Atlanta's contingent in the army of bonus marchers this morning is scheduled to board trucks loaded with hampers of vegetables and canned goods and bearing oil-cloth signs, "Washington, We Are Here," and head northward for the national capital.

Final plans for the "bonus push" were completed Monday afternoon and night by both the white and negro veterans who can't wait to see what congress will do about paying in full the adjusted compensation certificates held by former members of the American army.

More than 100 negroes and approximately 75 white veterans are to fall in at the state capitol early this morning and optimism Monday night ran high in both camps—the negroes having pitched a big dance and raised nearly $200 in cash, and quantities of sardines, crackers, salmon, peas, turnips, potatoes, coffee and smoking tobacco, which was about the range of the rations collected by the white brigade.

The negroes were far more fortunate in the matter of ready cash, their $200 eclipsing by far the meager $60 or $70 panhandled by the white veterans, but this didn't worry anybody, because there were several good pair of dice in the crowd, and chances are that the money will change hands once or twice at least.

Several hundred citizens gathered about the Washington street side of the capitol Monday night and heard the speeches which were made to pep up the boys, and the type of oratory offered made up in volume what it might possibly have lacked in eloquence. One white-collared gentleman who sat with the vets got up and for five minutes made the welkin ring with dramatic references to what the boys had done for Uncle Sam and what Uncle Sam and the Mellons had done to the boys; and for the next 45 minutes told them what he would do when and if he was elected to congress.

Sixteen hampers containing the iron rations for the white brigade were ranged in a row on the coping of the capitol lawn late Monday night after the meeting was over and every body had gone home but two or three fellows assigned to kitchen police. One of them ate a raw turnip and an orange at the same time, cocked his battered hat on the side of his head, spat out orange seeds and sang a ribald roundelay, meanwhile cutting a nifty buck-and-wing. He seemed to be in high spirits and was quite confident that when Uncle Sam and the president took a look at the army of men who had fit and bled for their country the bonus problem would solve itself. His attitude epitomized that of the general run of men who "signed up" for the bonus siege.

As the plan stood at adjournment of the capitol meeting Monday night it was agreed that what trucks and passenger cars that could be enlisted in the march would assemble at the capitol at 8 o'clock this morning. At that hour the 16 hampers and the approximately 175 members would crowd onto the trucks with the sardines, beans, turnips and grapefruit, somebody would step on the gas and the party would be off to Washington—via Decatur, Gainesville, Greenville, Spartanburg, Charlotte, Greensboro, Danville, Lynchburg, Charlottesville and the White House.

The Atlanta brigade, at any rate, will be distinguished in one respect. It will contain no "reds" or even pale pinks. That matter was emphasized and applauded at a meeting Saturday, and on Monday night it was checked and double-checked by some of the biggest members who had a particular way of making themselves clear.

ELMIRA, N. Y.
STAR-GAZETTE
APR 11 1932

ADD HORRORS OF WAR

Enter upon the national stage Willie Lee Johnson, Negro veteran of the World War. Mr. Johnson feels the government owes him support for the rest of his days and has brought his plea into the Federal courts and a truly tragic plea it is.

To those horrors of war with which we all are familiar, ruined cities, devastated country sides, death, wounds, pestilence, famine and the brutalizing of the human spirit Willie Johnson has added another—corns—a fifth horseman.

In his application for full disability payment under the War Risk Insurance act Willie declares many hours of rigorous drilling left him with a sizeable crop of "incurable corns" on the soles of his feet.

Millions of corn and bunion sufferers will sympathize with Willie. There can be no doubt that his plight is heartrending.

But if he wins his case—after a lapse of 13 or 14 years since doing his last "squads east"—a paternal Uncle Sam might just as well take over the support of all veterans and be done with it.

Negroes 'Volunteer' Bonus Army Service

A number of Atlanta negro veterans of the World War Sunday "volunteered" for service in Company B in the city's contribution to the B. E. F. (Bonus Expeditionary Force).

At a meeting at 209 Auburn avenue the ex-soldiers decided to go to Washington to demand immediate cash payments of the federal bonus. A captain, a first lieutenant, a second lieutenant and a secretary and treasurer were elected.

Fred Davis, who was chosen captain, said his organization was an infantry unit thus far but added that he hoped to have it motorized by Tuesday, when white former service men of Atlanta are scheduled to begin their march to Washington.

Ask Legion Help for Formation of an East African Colony

BOSTON — Ex-service men of America, are being urged by local legionnaires to join with Afro-French legionnaires in petitioning the League of Nations to declare the former German East African colony a native republic, the territory to be governed by natives as a memorial to colored soldiers who died in the World War.

4 NEGRO MOTHERS OF GEORGIA SAIL FOR PARIS, LONDON

Four Georgia negro "Gold Star Mothers" sailed Friday from Hoboken, N. J., on a pilgrimage to England and France to visit the graves of their soldier dead as a part of the fifth of the groups of negro women to be sent on the pilgrimage by the United States government. There were 38 other negro mothers in the group.

Those from Georgia are: Mrs. Cora Hardwick, mother of Lewis Herbert Hardwick, U. S. N., of 352 Irwin street, N. E., Atlanta; Mrs. Darkus Axxon, mother of James Axxon, of Jeffersonville; Mrs. Clifford Jones, widow of Private Lewis Jones, of Waynesboro, and Mrs. Louvania Bradley, mother of Private George Harper of Tignall.

With the group, these mothers and widow will visit the graves of their dead sons and husbands in the cemeteries near London and Paris. General F. H. Pope, of the quartermaster's corps, is in charge of the expedition. The trip will last six weeks.

WORLD WAR HERO IS HONORED

TRENTON, N. J., June 16 — Neadom Roberts of 416 Reservoir Street, Trenton, the first American soldier to be decorated by the French government for bravery during the World War, has been given additional honors by the United States government.

Notification has been received by him that he has been awarded the Purple Heart, a new citation, to be given only to wounded veterans. The award is in the form of a medal and a citation.

The citation comes from the Secretary of War and orders that a Purple Heart, engraved with the name of the recipient, be given to Roberts because of a wound received in action, May 5, 1918, while serving as sergeant of Company C, 369th Infantry, which was attached to the 55th Division of the French army.

The French award of the Croix de Guerre was bestowed upon Roberts because of an unusual display of bravery performed by him and Henry Johnson, also a Negro, of Albany. Johnson has since died as a result of wounds received in action.

The two soldiers fought 36 Germans to a standstill and thus saved from possible capture many of their comrades. They were the first two Negroes to be wounded on the battlefield.

In a long citation of their remarkable courage, General Pershing explained in detail how they fought hand-to-hand with the German detachment.

In the fray Roberts sustained a deep bayonet gash in his side and had his right hand shattered by a bullet.

Body Exhumed; Given Full Military Honors

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 9.—ANP)—Week before last James Flowers, for many years a waiter at the McMurray and Wilson restaurant, died and his body was hauled to the Potter's field. After his interment there it was learned that he had served in the World War and had been honorably discharged. The white post of the American Legion here took an interest and through the influence of Commander W. G. Swint, Flowers' body was exhumed and a new funeral with full military honors was given for the former waiter.

Jim-Crow Absent In Veterans' Camp

Three Thousand Negro Veterans Share the Hardships and Responsibilities With Ex-Soldiers Asking for Pay

By ANDY ANDERSON
(Staff Correspondent, Associated Negro Press.)

CAMP ANACOSTIA (Washington, D. C.), June 13.—Against a background of the Potomac River, trim coast guard cutters, tall three-masted schooners, river steamers and barges, the picturesque camp of the Bonus Expeditionary Forces (B. E. F.) nestles on a broad expanse of greensward, where stubby impromptu pup-tents and nondescript thrown-together shelters, blend to form the quarters of the strangest army America has ever known. Overhead a huge Navy hydroseaplane circles lazily to a rest on the smooth waters of the bay, to impart a quiet peacefulness little to be expected in such a serious situation.

Mister James Crow, pestilence of the South is conspicuous by his absence here in this orderly setting where black and white alike share the hardships of hunger and improverished circumstances in brotherly socialization, eating and drinking from the same mess hall and fountain. They laugh together and cry together over thoughts of the destitute loved ones left behind when they began their long and hard trek to the Capitol of the United States and their salvation in the much-hoped-for bonus payment.

Black and white alike join in the earnest assurance that: "We are not here to 'take' anything or 'make' anybody give us, we are here because we need that which we want, that which we are asking for, and we are here as American citizens, and sleeping under the same flag for which we fought and bled." Over each "tent" and shelter flies the Stars and Stripes.

3,000 Negro Vets on Hand.

There were approximately 3,000 Negro veterans in camp late Thursday evening, with more arriving every hour, so I was told by Sergeant Clifford I. Ford, a stalwart dark man from Camden, N. J., who has been singled out as "leader" of the Negro vets.

There was no Jim-Crow among the camp's "traffic cops," for wielding authority with equal levity as the white vets were brown-skinned boys, who wore a cheerful grin. In fact the only hostility observed at the camp is towards Communists, with dire and sundry mutterings being heard whenever the word "Red" was mentioned. According to Sergeant Ford there are some Reds in the camp, but every effort is being made to locate them and throw them out.

VETERANS TRIED TO LYNCH NEGRO "RED"

Resembled Communist Leader Of N. Y.

WASHINGTON—(CNS)— When on October 30, 1931, Sol Harper, a Negro veteran from New York, led a small delegation representing the Worker's Ex-service Men's League into the President's executive offices at the White House, and presented a series of demands for immediate action on veteran relief, little was thought that the movement would grow and in June 1932 "Bonus Marchers" from all parts of the country would be hovering around the capital and in such numbers as to tax the best ingenuity of the "powers that be" as to how best to cope with the situation.

Harper, when rebuffed in the fall of 1931, announced to the press that he felt all efforts of the veterans to deal with the administration had been futile. He promised, however, that several thousands of veterans would return for further agitation. His 1931 forecast has proven true as can be best attested by the thousands in Camp Bonus, Anacostia, and many others coming to get "immediate action or stay until 1945."

Hold Big Parade

At this writing it is estimated that fully 17,000 veterans are in camp and about the city, 3,000 of whom are Negroes. Seven hundred of the four thousand marchers were colored veterans. They marched with their city or state outfits. From New York there was a contingent of 100 commanded by Fred Mitchell; Detroit, 50 or more strong, under command of "Shadie" Ferguson; Philadelphia, 100, led by Grant Campbell; New Jersey, 200, commanded by Cloyd Coleman. In addition to these separate units there were many hundreds of other Negro veterans in line with their several state outfits.

Three Negro veteran leaders have been expelled from the camp and a number of rank and file Negro veterans. Attempts were even made by some of the leaders to lynch a rank and file Negro veteran by the name of Thomas Plunkett of Harlem, because he resembled Harper. Plunkett was sent out of town but returned after quite a stir when more than 200 so-called "left wing" veterans were readmitted to camp.

Those out of camp now are: Sol Harper, P. B. Everheart (not a Red) of New York City and Newark, N. J.; James Thomas (not a Red) of Philadelphia, and a number of others.

PARIS ARTISTS PERFORM FOR WAR MOTHERS

By J. A. ROGERS

PARIS—With a two-hour program rich with humor, singing, and clever dancing, the colored musicians of Paris delighted the Gold Star Mothers and Widows at the Hotel Splendide on the Champs-Elysees where the pilgrims are staying. Among the artists were Fanny Cotton of Melody's Bar, full of life, pep, and youth; Teddy Drayton with his songs and irresistibly funny strut; William Veasey with his clever songs; U.S. (Kid) Thompson whose funny stories and eccentric dancing caused roars of laughter. The Bricktop Quintet — Mabel Mercer, Nelson Kincaid, Joe Caulk, Bert Marshall, and Louis Coles — whose rendition of popular songs was enthusiastically encored; George Doshier of the Four Harmony Kings, whose splendid bass rendering of "Ole Man River" made a big hit with everyone.

Col. Davis

Mlle. Babe of the Boule Blanche, whose dancing of the beguine caused a surprise and brought her loud applause, as also did the famous team of Marino and Norris that was called back again and again; and the clever accompaniment of Fred E. Johnson at the piano for most of the artists.

The inimitable Snow Washer acted as master of ceremonies bringing a funny stunt at the introduction of each performer.

Great credit is due to James Franklin, an old resident of Paris for getting the artists together.

Put on Wreath

All of the mothers, as usual, express themselves enthusiastically at the treatment they have received The program of their visit was, on the whole, the same as that of the four preceding parties.

There was the laying of the wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the oldest pilgrim, Mrs. Lavinia Bradley of Georgia; the reception and tea at the Hotel Ambassador Edge and French officials were present; the pilgrimage to the cemeteries; sight-seeing in the city by day and night; and boat rides on the Seine. Several of the party were taken to England.

Colonel Davis

Excellent care was taken of the pilgrims by the officers in charge and they deserve mention. Lt.-Col. Richard H. Jordan in charge; Lt.-Col. G. G. Bartlett; Captains John Lake and D. G. Baur; Lieutenants K. P. Cooley, Sheffield Edwards and Edward McDaniel.

The party was escorted across by Col. Benjamin Davis who will accompany them back to America.

Bricktop

Mention must also be made of the watchful care of the nurses, Mrs. O. T. Shippen, in charge of nurses of the John Andrews Hospital of Tuskegee Institute and Mrs. J. M. Mosby of Charleston, W.Va. Mrs. Shippen and Mrs. Mosby were entertained by Bricktop in her elegant new night club on the Rue Pigalle and the following day at dinner in her rose-bowered villa at Bougival, a fashionable suburb of Paris.

THE BONUS MARCHERS

Bonus marchers, veterans of the World war ignored victims of the drastic economic situation sought relief at Washington and were literally told to go to the devil.

Hunger stricken citizens, men, women, and children, colored and white, were figuratively told to "Get thee Hence Satans" we know not of you. And, as if that was not enough, these one time defenders of Democracy and of the flag on the battle fields of France, if not else where, were driven from the nation's capital like so many avowed enemies of law and order.

Washington's policy in handling the victims was as stupid as it was unnecessarily harsh. A circumstance which is rightly being termed as very regretable. We are not unmindful of the fact that the government had to act promptly to curb the real reds who hid themselves under the cloak of the War Veterans program.

The fact remains however, that the bonus money applied for could have gone to actual veterans only and not to the red agitators It would have been far better to pay the veterans than have the necessity to club them away from the nations' capital—their capital

In World War.

A Dirty Trick

President Herbert Hoover's resort to cavalry tanks, machine guns, bayonets, tear gas and violence to chase the bonus seeking war veterans out of the capital, is typical of the occupant of the White House.

There was no appeal to the men and no ultimatum. Bonus seeking veterans, invoking the right of peaceable assembly, had been in Washington for two months. Except for minor infractions of police regulations, there had been little disorder to complain about. The President ignored them.

Had Mr. Hoover given the veterans forty-eight hours to evacuate their camp before launching his attack, there would seem more justification for what occurred.

War veterans, hungry, unemployed, homeless, must have witnessed the government's parade of military units and its resort to violence with mixed feelings.

Nor can the conclusion be escaped that the ills these veterans now suffer might be softened greatly if in the President's chair sat someone with a sympathetically human heart and an ear tuned to catch the cry of the distressed, instead of a hard-boiled citizen like Mr. Hoover, who regards a sword and a tank as a first step towards settlement of our veterans' unemployment problem.

N. Y. SUN

OCT 12 1932

Karl K. Kitchen Presents

A War Hero Whose Pen May Prove as Pointed as His Sword—Tales of the Town.

By KARL K. KITCHEN.

It will not be long now before Col. William Hayward will be responding to calls of "author." For he has completed his long delayed war book dealing with his experiences in France with the famous Negro regiment that he raised and commanded. "From the Harlem to the Rhine" is its title and unless I miss my guess it will cause a sensation in military circles for his revelations make Gen. Peyton March's criticisms of Gen. Pershing and the War Department seem like ecstatic praise.

A peek I had at the manuscript yesterday revealed that Harvard University lost ten times as many of its graduates as West Point. In fact our national military academy lost fewer men in the war than almost any of the leading universities—its graduates being assigned to desk jobs while the actual fighting was done by laymen. Ninety-nine out of every 100 captains who led their men into action were without West Point training—not because of the unwillingness of West Pointers to fight but because of the "system" to give them the highest posts in order to exclude National Guard officers.

Some of the figures in Col. Hayward's book are particularly interesting because of the bonus agitation. As only 500,000 of the 4,000,000 American soldiers actually took part in any fighting it will be seen that only one in eight is really entitled to be called a veteran.

Col. Hayward's regiment, which was largely recruited in Harlem and which was the first American unit to reach the Rhine, had 191 days at the front. During that time it received every possible citation for bravery and military effectiveness. Consequently he is able to "speak freely."

Ever since he paraded up Fifth avenue at the head of this regiment when it returned from France in 1919 Col. Hayward has been itching to tell his story. Now it only remains to be published.

Harlem will like it, even if Washington does not.

For Modern Youth.

Running into Miss Viola Ilma, one of the more decorative figures of the stage, who recently deserted the drama for its sister art, literature, I learned that her new magazine, "Modern Youth," which she is editing and publishing, will make its debut on the news stands the 1st of January.

"It will be the mouthpiece of the younger generation," said Miss Ilma. "No author who has passed the age of 30 will be permitted to express his views in the publication. Now that I have the publication financed I expect clear sailing."

Miss Ilma is not yet 21. Last season she appeared in "Cloudy, With Showers."

Monuments, etc.

NTRODUCE MEASURES TO HONOR ATTUCK.

Amsterdam News

WASHINGTON, May 30 (ANP.) —Bills introduced into the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States by Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts and Congressman John J. Boylan of New York call for a congressional appropriation of a sum not to exceed $50,000 for the purpose of erecting here a fitting memorial to Crispus Attucks. 6-1-32

The bills, identical in nature, provide that the memorial shall be erected at Fourth and U streets in this city, the present center of the Negro population of the city. The bills were sent to committee for consideration.

Square To Be Named For War Hero

Tribune

BOSTON, Mass.—The Board of Aldermen last week passed a resolution to designate the junction of Bridgham, Dodge and Central Streets as Arthur Burton Memorial Square. This action is in keeping with a policy to name squares after men who lose their lives in some of the wars of the United States. The naming of this particular junction in one of the largest colored sections of the city, and in honor of one of the colored men from Rhode Island to lose his life in the World War, is the result of activity on the part of the Eighth Ward Colored Republican Club. Andrew J. Bell, Jr., has been very alert in the getting of this square, and in putting the thing through the City Council. 7/22/32

Arthur Burton, whose home was in Newport, R.I., was a member of the 372nd Infantry in the World War. He was killed in action in France June 26, 1918. Burton was honored long since in Rhode Island when the Burton-Perry Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, was formed in Providence. Later, the Providence Post relinquished the name Burton to allow comrades in the City by the Sea to name their post the Arthur Burton Post.

Several years ago the Eugene Perry Square was dedicated in Cranston near the home of the late Eugene Perry, who died in the Army during the War.

Sponsors of the Arthur Burton Memorial Movement are planning appropriate exercises to mark the dedication of the square at Bridgham, Dodge and Central streets.

National Guard Regiments.

FIRST SEPARATE SERVICE AWARDS ARE ANNOUNCED

afro American
3-14-32

Ten members of the First Separate Company of the Maryland National Guard, are to receive State Service Medals for 10 years of service and more, in the State National Guard.

Captain William Creigler, commander of the unit, is to receive a 25-year bar, in recognition of 25 years of federal service in both the regular army and in the national guard.

hese awards are made annually in accordance with the Militia Law of Maryland, which authorizes such awards to enlisted men and officers of the State National Guard.

Sergeant Augustus Diggs is to be awarded a 15-year bar for as many years of service.

Those who will be awarded the 10-year medal include: Sergeant James A. Harris, Sergeant Eugene J. Scott, Sergeant James H. Jones, Sergeant William H. Holliday, Corporal James C. Price, Private 1st Class Luther Barnes, Private 1st Class George Allen, Private 1st Class Howard S. Gittings.

Presentation of the Service Medals will be made at the annual encampment of the company for field instructions to be held in August.

IN AND ABOUT BALTIMORE

With LeROY CLAY

At Camp Albert C. Ritchie

Afro American
3-26-32
Baltimore Md.

CASCADE, Md.—Rows and rows of khaki tents flanked on one side with a line of gray limestone kitchens, made from rocks of the very hills upon which they are built; a gently sloping parade ground, an imposing administration building, many smaller stone buildings with gray slate shingled roofs and woodwork painted in a natural green—all go to make what is known as Camp Albert C. Ritchie, located in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Upon entering the stone gateway one is impressed with the outline of the surrounding mountains which seem to rise around the camp site as the sides of a cup and form an irregular outline against a clear blue sky. The brilliant hue of the closely cropped grass seems to match perfectly with the green painted woodwork of the many buildings.

Black macadamized roads wind around the camp, border the parade ground, and lead out again through another gate, an exact duplicate of the main entrance.

* * *

IN FRONT of the vast parade ground Lake Royer flows, at times forming a perfect mirror like surface reflecting in detail, everything on the mountain side. The summer home of the Commanding General of the military forces of Maryland, situated in a clearing on the mountain side; the rugged outline of tree tops on the sky line, and a group of rocks jutting from the blue green grass which widen as they form the bed of a stream that once flowed over their exposed surfaces into the lake below, are shown in their perfect images on the surface of the clear still water.

Here at 5:30 in the morning a beehive of military activity begins. Five minutes later a band of some thirty odd instruments blares forth and begins its Reveille March of the line of officers' tents and counter marches to a position in the center of the parade ground where reveille is sounded. A salute cannon rends the still air with a deafening roar as the flag of the United States is raised to the top of a white flag pole.

* * *

AT 5:50 BUGLERS at the head of each company street blare the notes of mess call and a moment later the door of each kitchen is the starting point of a line of men dressed in the uniform of the army of their country. Each carries a mess kit later to be filled as they pass in front of large tin pots steaming with hot food.

The military day of drill begins with mass physical training and marching. As the day progresses, each unit of soldiers takes up a different phase of their field training. Some go to the rifle range at the end of the camp where they fire at the line of forty targets and their marksmanship scores are recorded, others to the pistol range, to school, maneuvers, problems, and hikes.

Men in khaki, four abreast, march with a steady cadence as the hard leather heels beat a resounding tramp, tramp, tramp, tramp, over the hilly roads into the mountains for the performance of their movement problems on ground such as the drama of real warfare might be played.

Officers' voices shout commands the words are repeated down the line, men move, every movement with the same purpose, precision unity—Maryland's citizen soldiery is in the field.

* * *

"BALTIMORE'S OWN," the First Separate Company of the Maryland National Guard is one of the many units going through this intensive training period.

All is not work and drill at this summer camp. On alternate evenings band concerts are played in the open arena where on other nights boxing bouts are held under the powerful beams of arc lights suspended over the roped in stage.

Radios are heard in almost all of the canteens or recreation halls. Those encamped lounge about reading, playing cards, billiards, checkers and other forms of amusement. Some nights are devoted to the showing of movies and amateur theatricals.

These are only a few of the many pleasures enjoyed by the members of our National Guard as they prepare not only for war but for better citizens.

Sunday is visiting day here when it is expected that hundreds of friends of the 64 Baltimoreans encamped, will spend a few hours observing the site of the field training of this and other units.

FIRST SEPARATE COMMENDED IN INSPECTION

Service Medals Awarded at Encampment to Captain and 8 Men..

PRAISED FOR CLEANLINESS

Afro-American
9-10-32
Baltimore Md

Uniform Display of Equipment Cited.

Following close upon the close of one of the most successful periods of field training in its fifty years of history as a National Guard unit, the First Separate Company, Infantry, M.N.G., received high commendations this week as a result of the annual field inspection of the unit, held at Camp Albert C. Ritchie during the camp season.

According to the report of the board of inspection, consisting of three U.S. Army officers, "this unit deserves the highest commendations for the cleanliness of its mess outfits and the uniform display of equipment at inspections."

Second Endorsement

The commendation bears the second endorsement of Milton A. Reckord, adjutant-general of the State of Maryland, stating "the commendations listed by the inspection report are pleasing to the military department of the State of Maryland."

The company broke camp August 21 after a fifteen-day period of active duty training at the National Guard camp site at Cascade, Md. and began the season of armory drills Wednesday night.

On Governor's Day at Camp Ritchie, Governor Albert C. Ritchie awarded the service medals to eight members of the company who have served ten years and more in the Maryland National Guard. The Governor was accompanied by Mayor Howard W. Jackson and a party of friends.

On this day, Captain William Creigler, commander of the First Separate Company, was awarded a twenty-five year bar for as many years of service in the Guard. Enlisted men of the company to be awarded service medals included Sergeant Eugene Scott, ten years; Sergeant Henry Holliday, ten years; Sergeant Augustus Diggs, ten years; Sergeant James H. Jones, ten years; Private 1st Class, George Allen, ten years; Private 1st Class, Howard Gittings, ten years; Private First Class Luther Barnes, ten years.

Service medals are given for ten years of service and a bar for every additional five years of service.

There are four officers and 64 enlisted men in the company along with its medical detachment, which are both complete in the allotted peace time strength.

the next two weeks.

Commanding the outfit was Captain T. Montgomery Gregory with First Lieutenant Rodman Queen and Second Lieutenant Edwin Lockwood, all of whom are veterans of the late World War.

At camp Company B joined Company A from Newark, to constitute the first contingent of colored soldiers ever to occupy the parade grounds at Sea Girt, the summer capital of the State of New Jersey. Captain Peter Smith, organizer and "father" of the two companies, will be in command of the camp.

Much depends on the showing of these two companies and the record they make as to their continuation and the possible recruiting of other companies in various strategic points in the state. It is the tacit understanding that if these two companies "make good," not only will they be continued permanently but others will be established. This is New Jersey's first experiment with colored National Guardsmen.

The units will be under rigid military discipline and will undergo an intensive two weeks' training period. Governor A. Harry Moore will make a personal inspection of the troops on several occasions during the period.

But the program does not call for all work and no play as was evidenced by baseball gloves, tennis racquets, fishing rods, boxing gloves, and other equipment for sports slung to the neatly rolled packs of the men.

Captain Gregory, one of the real leaders in thought and culture at the shore, expressed himself as being highly pleased with the calibre of men in the company and said he felt sure they would meet the challenge of the State.

N.J. NATIONAL GUARDS OFF TO CAMP

Afro American
9-24-32
Baltimore Md

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—Marking a milestone of racial progress in New Jersey, Company B, First Separate Battalion, 114th Infantry, of the New Jersey National Guard, entrained for camp at Sea Girt Saturday morning. Sixty-four finely uniformed men and three commissioned officers and their equipage were loaded into regular army trucks and said good-bye to relatives, friends and their armory at the All Wars Memorial Building for

New Jersey's New National Guard Unit

Afro-American

OFFICERS OF COMPANY "A" 4-23-32

Left to right: First Lieutenant Robert D. Trott; Captain William D. Nabor Second Lieutenant Henry C. Collins.

NEGRO INDIANA GUARD UNIT

Indianapolis Recorder 4-24-32

Prominent Indianapolis citizens are taking steps to organize a unit of colored troops in the Indiana national guard. The movement, which was discussed in a recent address before members of the Monday Luncheon Club by E. W. Diggs, principal of School No. 42, and a member of the United States army reserve corps, was unanimously endorsed by that organization. To quote his own words, the well known educator's purpose in seeking to create a Negro state defence contingent, is to promote patriotism among our youth and train them to render useful and efficient service to the nation in the case of any emergency. The movement is as excellent as it Very timely and logical. There is no reason why it should not meet with the co-operation and success which it fully deserves. We are heartily in accord with the claim that the group should be represented proportionately in Indiana's fighting force. With necessary encouragement from Governor-Elect Paul V. McNutt, a known believer in military preparedness and himself a World War veteran, the Diggs scheme should soon be an accomplished fact. There are many reasons well known to the incoming state executive why inlistment of colored troops in the Indiana guard should be encouraged. It is to be hoped that the proposition will command the attention it merits.

NEGRO TROOPS FOR INDIANA IS PROPOSED

Citizens Want Colored Unit in the State National Guard

Indianapolis Recorder 12-24-32

Declaring that a unit of colored troops in the Indiana National Guard has become a vital necessity, Captain E. W. Diggs, of school No. 42, was the principal Monday Luncheon Club speaker this week, in the Walker building.

International Affairs Unsettled

Basing his claim on the necessity of promoting patriotism "among our youth and training them to render useful service to their country in the case of an emergency," the well known educator pointed out that the unsettled condition of international affairs throughout the world renders a step of this kind exceedingly advisable at this time.

"Although there are colored men in the national guards of two neighboring states of Illinois and Ohio," declared Captain Diggs, "none have served in the guard in Indiana since the Spanish-American war. At that time two companies were organized in Indianapolis. These were sent to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and later to Chickamauga in Georgia on their way to the scene of hostilities in Cuba. An epidemic of yellow fever prevented these troops from reaching the front before the Spaniards sued for peace.

Not in Constitution

"The constitution of Indiana adopted in 1851 makes no provision for colored men to serve in the state militia but it is generally believed that the adoption of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the federal constitution forbidding states to discriminate against its citizens on account of race or color nullifies any portion of the Indiana constitution which may seem to debar colored men from enlisting in the national guard just as these war amendments have prevented the state from debarring colored citizens from the right to vote, to own property, and to enjoy all of the other rights of citizenship on account of color.

"Moreover the view that the state now has the right to enlist colored men in the national guard seems to have been held by state officials and the war department at Washington in the past as evidenced by their organization and use of colored men in the state militia, as previously pointed out, during the Spansh-American war. Furthermore, in 1909, the Indiana State Legislature passed a law directing the governor to organize a battalion of colored troops, which fact tends to show that the Legislature did not regard Negroes as being debarred by law from service in the state national guard."

Club Endorses Move

The Monday Luncheon Club voted unanimously to endorse the colored Indiana national guard unit movement.

Among citizens manifesting interest in the movement are Dr. S. D. Merriwether, E. S. Gaillard, Irvin Armstrong, F. B. Ransom, Lucian Coleman, Dr. L. B. Merriwether, Dr. Guy L. Grant, Dr. C. O. Osborne, Lion I F. Artes, F. E. De Frantz, G. N. Gray and Dr. Homer L. Wales.

Governor-Elect's Support Expected

It is believed that Paul V. McNutt, governor-elect of Indiana, a firm believer in national military preparedness, and an outstanding leader in the activities of the American Legion, will favor the enlistment of colored troops in the Indiana national guard.

There are several colored United States army reserve corps officers in Indiana, a number of whom have been training each summer for several years with the Ohio national guard at Camp Perry. Among the latter are Captain Diggs, Lieutenant Homer L. Wales, Emmet I. Brown, and Henry Murray of Indianapolis.

Officers

DePriest Names 6 For West Point Academy

1-23-32

Norfolk, Va.

Washigton, D. C.—Congressman Oscar DePriest of Illinois has named two candidates for West Point Military Academy, with four alternates.

The principils are Benjamin O. Davis, jr., of 4524 South Parkway, Chicago, son of Col. Benj. O. Davis of the U. S. Army, now stationed at Tuskegee Institute, and Francis D'Anglas of 4654 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago.

The alternates to Davis are Benjamin S. Jones, 5742 South Wabash avenue, and John G. Bennett, 340 East 38th street; and to D'Anglas, William W. Thomas, 3810 South Parkway, and Jesse Banks, 340 East 38th street, all of Chicago.

The names were submitted to Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley.

OFFICER NOT SUICIDE

Chicago Defender

SISTER OF LT. FRENCH, COLORED, CHARGES WOMAN COMPANION TO BE HIS FIRST WIFE, COLORED, AND TO HAVE MURDERED HIM — NOT SCARED OVER EXPOSURE OF HIS RACE BLOOD

2-20-32

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12, 1932.—A Chicago woman's memory over a quarter-century span today resulted in the reopening of civil and military investigations in California into the death of her brother, an army officer with a distinguished record in the world war.

Boston

The woman is Mrs. Marion E. Gray, 4925 Wabash avenue, Colored, whose brother, Lieut. William E. French, for eighteen years was accepted in the army as white and for thirteen of those years was in command of white troops.

Didn't Fear Exposure

Mrs. Gray is not satisfied with the California inquest verdict of suicide. She insists that he had no fear of exposure of his race.

Instead, today she told an amazing story to indicate that her brother's wife, whom he divorced after a quarrel, had returned to "pester him."

Mrs. Gray has identified a picture of the woman, Colored, with her brother at the time of his death near Gilroy, Cal., as the woman he married in Chicago in 1907.

The former Mrs. French, now Mrs. Gertrude McEnroe of Butte, Mont., testified at the inquest that she had known the lieutenant for some time, but she gave no indication that she ever had been married to him.

She said she was driving with him from San Francisco to Los Angeles. Near Gilroy, she testified, he suddenly drove the car into the tree. A passing truck took her into town and police who sped to the wreck found French dead with his service revolver nearby.

Pistol Five Feet Away

"The records show," said Mrs. Gray today, "that the pistol was on the running board of the car and his body was found five feet away. His former wife testified that he was afraid of exposure, but I know that's not so. He visited mother in Pasadena at Christmas time and he knew a number of Colored there."

Following French's enlistment in the army, his sister said, he married a white woman. She died two years ago.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

JAN 16 1932

De Priest Picks 6 Negroes For West Point Contest

Illinois Representative Has Two Vacancies To Be Filled

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UP).—Representative Oscar De Priest, Republican, of Illinois, has designated six men from his district to take the physical and mental examinations for entrance to West Point. His office said today all were Negroes. Mr. De Priest has two vacancies at West Point to fill.

The six to take the examinations on March 1 at Fort Sheridan, Wyo., are Benjamin Oliver Davis jr., Benjamin S. Jones, John G. Bennett, Francis D'Anglas, William W. Thomas and Jesse Banks. Davis and D'Anglas are designated as appointees and the others as alternates.

Mr. De Priest appointed Negroes to West Point and Annapolis immediately after his election to Congress. His appointee was disqualified at Annapolis for physical disability. At West Point his appointee was admitted, but in less than a year was dropped for deficiency in mathematics. Mr. De Priest also has a vacancy at Annapolis soon to be filled.

Oscar DePriest Nominates Six for West Point

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Congressman DePriest announced Monday that he has made nominations for cadets at the United States Military academy as follows: Chicago Defender

Benjamin Oliver Davis Jr., principal, 4524 South Pkwy., Chicago; Benjamin S. Jones, first alternate, 5742 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago; John G. Bennett, second alternate, 340 E. 38th St., Chicago; Francis D'Anglas, principal, 4654 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago; William W. Thomas, first alternate, 3810 South Pkwy., Chicago; Jesse Banks, second alternate, 340 E. 38th St., Chicago.

1/16/32

DEPRIEST WEST POINT CANDIDATE FAILS

Afro

WASHINGTON — Francis D'Angelais, candidate for cadetship in the West Point Military Academy, appointed nominated by Congressman Oscar DePriest, has failed to pass the mental tests held at Fort Sheridan, recently, according to information received from the Congressman's office.

1/26/32

Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., the first alternate, also appointed by Congressman DePriest, will undergo mental tests "some time between now and July" for the United States Military Academy. Both D'Angelais and Davis have been taking special courses in a Chicago institution in preparation for their examinations.

WEST POINT "FLUNKS" ANOTHER CANDIDATE

Amsterdam News

New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, March 14 (ANP).—Word was received here this week that another candidate of Congressman Oscar DePriest for admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point had failed in the mental test. The candidate is Francis Dangeleas.

3-16-32

Since the election of Mr. DePriest, a score of boys have offered themselves as sacrifices before the fires of prejudice at West Point and Annapolis. One by one, they have been turned back because of alleged mental or physical defects.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE MAY 1 9 1932

West Point Negro Entry Meets Test, Is Accepted

B. O. Davis Jr., Chicago, Is Son of Colonel in Cavalry

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The son of a Negro cavalry officer in the United States Army is to be the second accepted West Point appointee of Representative Oscar De Priest, Republican, of Illinois, the only Negro in Congress.

The War Department announced today that Benjamin O. Davis jr., who was appointed to the United States Military Academy by Mr. De Priest, had passed his examination and had said he would accept appointment. He has been ordered to report at West Point on July 1. He is the son of Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, now on active duty as an instructor at Tuskegee Institute for the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Colonel Davis, one of the few high ranking Negro officers in the regular Army, began his service as a private in the Spanish-American War. He won promotions regularly and was made a colonel in 1930. Officers here expect that the younger Davis's military background will be of aid to him at West Point.

The other appointee of Representative De Priest who passed his examinations and began his course at West Point was found deficient later in some of his studies. When he left the academy he said he had been fairly treated.

The Davis home is in Chicago.

B. O. DAVIS JR. PASSES WEST POINT EXAMS

Chicago Defender

Will Enter Military School July 1

5/21/32

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 20.—Authorities of the United States Military academy here have just announced that Benjamin O. Davis Jr. of Chicago, son of Col. B. O. Davis, ranking Race officer in the United States army, has successfully passed the mental and physical examinations for entrance to West Point.

B. O. Davis Jr.

Young Davis, 19 years of age, who resides at 4524 South Pkwy., Chicago, was nominated one of two principals to take the West Point examination by Congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago.

Davis is a senior at the University of Chicago and is majoring in mathematics. He will report at West Point on July 1.

After attending public schools in Washington, D. C., he took high school work at Wilberforce, O., Tuskegee institute and graduated with high honors from Central high school, Cleveland. He took his freshman year of college work at Western Reserve university, Cleveland.

Young Davis is the only son of Colonel Davis, who is hopeful that the boy will complete the regular four-year course at West Point. If he does, he will be the first of the Race to do so in more than 40 years.

YOUNG DAVIS TO REPORT AT WEST POINT JULY 1

Defender

Washington D.C.

5-13-32

Former Dunbar Student Son of Col. B. O. Davis, DePriest Appointee

It seems that Congressman De Priest's persistance will get another Negro boy in West Point Military Academy. Benjamin O Davis, Jr., whom DePriest named this year, passed the examination in March and recently passed the physical test, and has been ordered to report at West Point July 1.

Young Davis is a former Dunbar High School student here. He finished high school in Cleveland, Ohio, and for the past two years has been a student at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

His father, Col. B. O. Davis, is military instructor assigned to Tuskegee Institute ,Ala.

The first year Congressman DePriest came to Washington as the representative of the first Congressional district of Illinois, he named Alonzo Parham for West Point. He passed the examinations and was admitted, but failed in mathematics after six months at the academy.

The same year Charles Wier was appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. He passed the literary test, but lost out on account of poor vision.

Other young men have been named by Congressman DePriest, and Young Davis is the first to make the grade since Parham.

WAS ONLY NEGRO TO COMMAND REGIMENT OF BLACK TROOPS FROM AMERICA IN LATE WAR

CHICAGO — Taps has sounded for Brig. Gen. Franklin A. Denison, 71, and former commander of the Eighth Illinois infantry. He succumbed Thursday night at his home, 4346 Vincennes avenue after a long illness.

Brig. Gen. Denison was born in 1862 in San Antonio, Texas, and was educated in the public schools of the city after which he entered Lincoln university, (Pa.) graduating with honors in 1888. In 1890 he graduated from the Union college of law in Chicago.

After leaving school and entering the practice of law he also began his political career. He was appointed by Mayor Hempstead Washburn as assistant prosecuting attorney and held this position under five successive mayors.

Was in Cuba.

He saw service in Cuba and was appointed one of the judges of the court of claims during the Spanish-American war, sitting at Santiago. Until this time Brig. Gen. Denison was the first Negro officer to hold such a position.

In 1916, he had command of his regiment along the Mexican border. Following this engagement, he saw service in France in the great World war. It was during the World war that he was elevated to the rank of brigadier general from the rank of colonel.

During the World war the old Eighth regiment was federalized and became known as the 370th infantry. It was ordered to camp Logan, Houston, Tex., for training and was later sent to France, arriving there April 22, 1918. When the regiment moved into the St. Mihiel sector July 12, 1918, Brig. Gen. Denison was invalided back to Chicago.

A white officer, Col. Thomas A. Roberts, was placed in command of the regiment with Lieut. Col. Otis B. Duncan, second in command. Afterwards Col. Roberts was called to another post and Lieut. Col. Duncan became head of the regiment.

Name is Omitted

For some reason the name of Brig. Gen. Franklin A. Denison does not appear on the monument erected at Thirty-fifth street and South Parkway in honor of the services and valor of the soldiers who fought under his command in the great World war.

It was intimated at the time of the unveiling of this great monument that the absence of the brigadier general's name thereon was due to the shortsightedness of self-seeking political leaders.

Gave His Best.

The best years of his life was given in civic and military duty of his country. As a citizen he yielded to no one in loyalty and devotion to his race. As a lawyer he was accredited by both bench and bar as one of the ablest attorneys in the state.

As a friend he was never known to fail in sympathetic response to those he loved. As a husband and father his care and devotion was unparalelled.

Brigadier General Denison is survived by his widow, Mrs. Edna Denison, and five children, Franklin A. Jr., Deniece, George and Jacquelin Denison and Mrs. Dorothy Carswell; a sister, Mrs. Anna Teel, and a nephew, Alex Wood, of San Antonio Texas.

"Peace be to his ashes and mercy on his soul," intoned Col. Otis B. Duncan, former commander of the Eighth Illinois infantry regiment Sunday afternoon, April 17, when he concluded the funeral oration over the body of his former commander, Col. Franklin A. Denison, in the regimental armory before three thousand of the former officer's friends, comrades and military associates.

The order of the military funeral for the former commanding officer was carried out by Lt. Col. Lewis E. Johnson, Majors James C. Hall, James H. Smith, William S. Braddan, James F. Lawson, William H. Lewis, Capt. Oscar Randall, Capt. Harry W. Jones and Lt. Wendell T. Derricks, under the direction of Col. Spencer Dickerson, the present commanding officer, who presided during the services.

Col. Denison's military history was read by Major James C. Hall; resolutions were read by State Senator Adelbert H. Roberts; Col. Duncan delivered the funeral oration; Dr. Carl G. Roberts read the obituary and Major William S. Braddan, the regimental chaplain, preached the sermon.

The members of George L. Giles post of the American Legion conducted legion services after the regular military service.

B. O. Davis, Jr. Passes Exam For West Point

CHICAGO, Ill. — Benjamin O Davis jr., son of the ranking Negro officer in the U. S. Army, Col. Benj. O. Davis, has been notified by the War Department that he passed both the physical and mental examinations for entrance to West Point. He was nominated one of two principals to take the West Point examination by Congressman Oscar DePriest early this spring.

The other principal, according to reports, failed in the physical test.

Young Davis, who is 19, is now a senior at the University of Chicago and is majoring in mathematics. He will report at West Point on July 1.

After attending public school in Washington, D. C., he took high school work at Wilberforce, O., Tuskegee Institute and graduated with honor from Central High School Cleveland. He took his freshman year of college work at Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

He is the only son of Col. Davis who is hopeful that his son will complete the regular four year course at West Point. If he does, he will be the first colored man to do so in more than forty years.

LT. OXLEY CALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY

RALEIGH, N. C.—Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, State Director of the Division of Negro Welfare of the North Carolina State Board of Welfare, has received orders from the War Department at Washington calling him to active duty at Fort Hunt, Virginia, on July 24.

During the World War, Lieut. Oxley was the only Negro officer attached to the morale branch of the general staff, and served throughout the duration of the war on special duty connected with problems of morale among Negro units of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Military Academy Admits B. O. Davis

Colonel's Son, Nominated by DePriest, Enters West Point as Full-Fledged Cadet—Second Negro Since 1886

Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., of Chicago, son of the United States army colonel now serving as escort on Gold Star tours, was admitted as a cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point Friday.

The commandant's office reported that young Davis has passed all academic and physical requirements, and has been assigned to his class and quarters. The cadet was nominated in January by Congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago, who named Francis D'Anglais at the same time. D'Anglais was not admitted.

Davis is the second DePriest nominee to gain admission to the academy. In 1929 he nominated Alonzo C. Parham of Chicago. Parham was dropped in a few months because of deficiencies in mathematics.

Three Negroes have been graduates at West Point. They were Henry O. Flipper, John H. Alexander and Charles Young. Eleven others attended, but did not graduate. Parham was the first since 1886.

West Point Cadet Guest of Boston

BOSTON, Mass.— Benjamin O Davis, Jr., now known as Cadet Private, Fourth Class, Company M United States Military Academy West Point, New York, was the guest of the officers and men of the 3rd Batallion, 372nd Infantry, Mass. National Guard, Saturday before the Harvard-West Point football game. Young Davis is the son of Col. B. O. Davis, Sr., the highest ranking colored army officer, and is the only colored cadet at the military academy.

Soldiers - 1932

Officers.

WEST POINTER

CADET BENJAMIN O. DAVIS
Only Negro member of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. He is a fine specimen of manhood standing over 6 feet in height. Davis appeared in Philadelphia recently at the occasion of the Army-Navy football game. When interviewed concerning his treatment at West Point, Davis said "Everything's O. K."

WITH CADETS AT ARMY-NAVY CLASH.—Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., son of highest ranking colored army officer, who was with the West Point Cadets in Philadelphia recently.

Officers

Tragic Death of Army Officer Discloses His Identity as Negro After Thirteen Years as White

Lieut William J. French, Distinguished in the World War, and Acclaimed an Excellent Officer, Had No Trouble in "Passing"

San Francisco, Cal.—When the body of Lieut William J. French, 45 years of age, was found with a bullet through the head on the side of a lonely road near Gilroy, fifty miles south of here, a strange and fantastic story was uncovered in which it was revealed that for the past thirteen years French, a Negro, had been serving as an officer in the United States Army, masquerading as a white man.

Lieut. French was assigned to Fort Devens, Mass., and had been on leave for a month, with about another month of liberty. He had spent the Christmas holidays at Pasadena with his aged mother, Mrs. E. F. French, 84 years of age, and his army rank was known not only to her, but to scores of other Negro friends in that town.

The last person to see him alive was Mrs. Gertrude McEnroe of Butte, Mont., who had come to San Francisco to visit him at his invitation. She left San Francisco with him at 5 a. m. on January 3 to drive to Los Angeles. She had known him for several years.

Apparently Deranged

She told officers that he had apparently become deranged and tried to take her life and his own. Becoming alarmed at his condition, after he had struck her violently on the head, she suggested that they stop at San Jose. But he drove around San Jose and continued on through Gillroy.

Four miles south of Gillroy, she said, Lieut French drove the car off the road and directly into an oak tree; the machine caromed off, knocked down a fence and hurtled eighty yards into a field. Mrs. Enroe states that she ran to the highway and stopped a truck, which took her into Gillroy. There she told officers what had happened and guided them back to where the officers body was lying. Police found French dead with his pistol nearby.

French was born in Illinois on April 1, 1887, and went to school in Chicago. He was appointed to a second lieutenancy from Minnesota on June 8, 1918, and was promoted to a first lieutenancy on October 2, 1919. He graduated from the Infantry Basic Course in 1922. He distinguished himself in France during the World War, and commanded white troops during all of his army career.

Army Officers Amazed

War Department officials in Washington declared that they had never heard of any Negro, concealing his race, who led white troops in France. Army officers at the Presidio of San Francisco who had shared mess with Lieut. French were amazed on learning of his identity.

Mrs. French admitted that her son had Negro blood in his veins, but would not discuss his life. Friends who attended school with him in Chicago and members of the family refused to discuss the matter of where or when he ceased to be known as a Negro.

He went to Fort Devens from Fort Rodman, New Bedford, on September 30, and officers at both posts said he was an excellent officer. When he left Fort Devens to go on leave, officers there declare that he was in good spirits.

Although it is not known just how he died, Mrs. McEnroe is convinced that he committed suicide. She said that his wife died 2 years ago. In his letter inviting her to visit him at San Francisco, Mrs. McEnroe said he wrote the date "May 6" instead of "December 6," and that in addressing her, Lieutenant French had referred to her as "Elizabeth," which was the name of his dead wife.

The woman expressed the belief that years in fear of exposure had undermined his sanity.

Lieutenant French was described by friends as being one-eighth Negro, dark visaged, with curley hair, and they said that among his brother officers he had no difficulty in passing as white.

Denies Negro Blood

Pasadena, Calif.,—Mrs. E. F. French, eighty-four years old, mother of First Lieutenant William J. French, who was killed mysteriously near Gilroy, Calif., answered rumors Monady by declaring that there was no Negro blood in her, her son or the officer's father, who is dead.

Mrs. French in seclusion and ill since word came of her son's reputed suicide, finally consented to talk to a newspaper man. She lives with her daughters in a Negro district here.

Lieutenant French, who visited his mother and sister last Christmas, passed as a white man among Army officers and during his entire career was in command of white troops. He was admitted to Army social circles and often was a guest of West Point graduates and their wives.

Army Officer a Negro, His Death Reveals

Chicago Tribune 1-9-32

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The almost unbelievable story of a Negro who masqueraded as a white man for 18 years of brilliant service in the United States army, 13 years of which were as a commissioned officer in charge of white troops, was unfolded tonight here and in Los Angeles.

The masquerading of Lieut. William J. French was uncovered with his death from a bullet through the head beside a lonely road near Gilroy, 50 miles south of here.

How the lieutenant, who is said to have distinguished himself in France in the world war, came to his death may never be known, but Mrs. Gertrude McEnroe, the last person to see him alive, is convinced that he committed suicide.

Feared Exposure for Years.

Expressing the belief that years in fear of exposure had undermined his sanity, Mrs. McEnroe told how he tried to kill her and himself after leaving San Francisco this morning by car for Los Angeles. Near Gilroy, she said, he wrecked the car by driving it into a tree. A passing truck took her to Gilroy. Police went out and found French dead with his pistol nearby.

Lieut. French was on leave from Fort Devens, Mass. After his death it was revealed that his race and army position were known to not only his 70 year old mother, Mrs. E. F. French of Pasadena, Cal., whom he visited at Christmas, but also to scores of other Negroes in that city.

Mrs. French admitted her son's Negro blood, but refused to tell anything about his life. Friends said that he was one-eighth Negro. He was dark visaged and his hair was inclined to curl tightly, but among his brother officers he had no difficulty in passing as white.

Warned by Relatives.

French's relatives said that they had warned him against attempting to carry his pose to the point of commanding white troops.

A Negro, who said he was a Chicago lawyer and a friend of the family, arrived at the French home and assumed charge of the household. The lawyer said that Lieut. French went to school in Chicago, but where or when he ceased to be known as a Negro and became accepted as a white man no member of the family would discuss.

At the Presidio of San Francisco the news of the masquerade created a sensation. The lieutenants, captains, and colonels who had shared mess with Lieut. French were amazed.

Woman Companion Flees.

Gilroy, Cal., Jan. 3.—(AP)—The body of Lieut. William J. French, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Devens, Mass., was found near his automobile in a field four miles south of here today with a bullet wound in the head. A pistol from which the shot was fired was on the running board of the automobile.

Mrs. Gertrude McEnroe, who said her home was at Butte, Mont., directed officers to the scene. She said she left San Francisco with French at 5 a. m. to drive to Los Angeles, and that apparently he had become insane and sought to take her life and his own.

Mrs. McEnroe said she was struck a severe blow on the head. Fearful the officer was demented, she said, she suggested they stop at San Jose. Lieut. French drove around San Jose and continued through Gilroy. Then, she said, Lieut. French headed his car off the road and into an oak tree, caromed off, knocked down a fence and hurtled 80 yards into a field

She ran to the highway, where she stopped a truck and was taken to Gilroy.

Mrs. McEnroe said Lieut. French's wife died two years ago, and that at his invitation she had come to San Francisco from Kansas City to visit him.

Fooled U.S. 20 Years

Hera-American 1-9-32

LIEUTENANT WM. J. FRENCH formerly of Boston, Massachusetts, whose apparent suicide at Ayer, California, ended his 20 years passing as white in order to carry on his brilliant career in the army. All during his army life he ranked as a commissioned officer. After his death, a companion, Mrs. Gertrude McEnroe, who had known him ten years, told army officials of his colored blood.

DE PRIEST WILL NAME TWO MORE NEGROES TO WEST POINT

Kansas City Call
1-1-32

WASHINGTON—Frances D'Angelas and B. O. Davis jr., son of Col. Benjamin Davis are the two youths whose names will be presented by Congressman De Priest in January as candidates for appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Kansas City Mo.

The youths are now taking special courses in mathematics and English in a Chicago institution. Mr. DePriest stated that he hoped the records of the youths would prevent their having to take a preliminary entrance exams.

Young Davis, who received appointment previously, passed the physical tests, but fell down in the mental tests. Asked why he thought it was so difficult for these youths to secure a berth on the military and naval academies, Mr. DePriest remarked, "It's regrettable that we do not have the schools for giving the youths the special instruction they need to gain admittance. The white youths receive thorough coaching."

DEAD U.S. ARMY OFFICER 'PASSED' FOR 20 YEARS

Lt. William J. French, Suicide, Tired of Being White.

Afro American

WRECKED AUTO, THEN SHOT SELF

1-9-32

First Wife Colored, Second, Negro Hater.

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (ANP)—A seven days' sensation has been created by the discovery in death that Lieutenant William J. French, found dead near Gilroy Saturday morning, was not a white man after all, but a colored man who has had a brilliant career in the United States army for twenty years.

Lieutenant French was stationed at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, but had come to California on leave for the holidays and had been visiting with his mother at Pasadena.

He was a great favorite among his fellow officers and had been royally entertained by friends here and in San Francisco when he reported at the Presidio.

Woman in Case

A white woman, Mrs. Gertrude McEnroe, wsa the only person able to throw any light on the strange circumstances of Lieutenant French's death. She stated that she and the army officer had left San Francisco together in his car at five o'clock Saturday morning to come to this city.

She claimed that he began acting queerly and that she suggested that they stop at San Jose. French, however, drove around San Jose and when they were near Gilroy, according to Mrs. McEnroe, he struck her in the face. He then drove the car off the road, through a fence and straight into a tree.

She jumped out of the automobile and fled. A passing truck picked her up and took her to Gilroy.

Police officers later went to search for the car. They found French dead, his body lying beside the machine with a bullet hole in the head. A pistol with one chamber empty lay on the running board of the car.

Second Wife Negro Hater

The dead officer was born in Chicago 49 years ago and educated in the public and high schools there. He had been in the army for twenty years. He married twice.

His first wife was a colored woman. When she died, French told members of his family that he was going to cross the gap between the races. He then married a southern white girl from Oglethorpe, Ga., who "detested" colored people. She is now dead.

Called a "Nigger"

Members of his family in Chicago scouted the idea that Lieutenant French had taken his life for fear his race would be exposed. They said that he made no attempt to conceal it and that many of his white friends and others knew what he was.

Once, during the World War, he was stationed at Fort Snelling, in Minnesota. An ill-mannered ofay officer called French "a nigger." French promptly retaliated by chasing his "exposer" into the Mississippi river.

En Route to See Mother

His sister also referred to many of the outfits he had served with in the army, especially his service in the Philippines, when his regiment was stationed next to a colored regiment, many of whose members knew the race of Lieutenant French and associated with him.

When he left San Francisco, his destination was his mother's home in Pasadena. She and his sister had received word from him that he would arrive in time to have Sunday morning breakfast with them.

Old Family

Lieutenant French belonged to one of the oldest families in Chicago. His father, David French, dead now for many years, was the oldest of six brothers.

One of his uncles, Martin, was the first man to serve as a bank guard. He was killed during a holdup. Another uncle was the late John B. French, former official at Tuskegee Institute, caterer on Chicago's "gold coast," and later a member of the Illinois state industrial commission.

A daughter of Lieut. French is the wife of Col. Jean P. Imbert, of Lena Urnion, France.

ARMY OFFICER FOUND SLAIN; SECRET BARED

Chicago Defender

Lt. French Served as White in Regiment

1-9-32

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 8.—When a bullet ended the life of Lieut. William J. French near this city last Saturday a sensation was created in army and elite social circles in which the dead officer had been a prominent figure.

French was stationed at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, but had come to California on leave for the holidays to visit his mother, Mrs. David French, a resident of Pasadena.

French was a great favorite among his fellow officers and had been royally entertained by friends here at some of the most exclusive white clubs in San Francisco when he reported at the Presidio.

Woman With Him

A white woman, Mrs. Gertrude McEnroe, was the only person able to throw any light on the strange circumstances of Lieutenant French's death. She stated that she and the army officer had left San Francisco together in his car at 5 o'clock Saturday morning to come to this city. She claimed that he began "acting queerly" and that she suggested that they stop at San Jose. French, however, drove around San Jose and when they were near Gilroy, according to Mrs. McEnroe, he struck her across the head. He then drove the car off the road, through a fence and straight into a tree. She jumped out of the automobile and fled. A passing truck picked her up and took her to Gilroy.

Police officers later went to search for the car. They found French's dead body lying beside the machine with a bullet hole in his head. A pistol with one chamber empty lay on the running board of the car.

Whites Frame Story

According to the stories in the dailies here, Mrs. McEnroe must have known that French, whom she came here from Kansas City to meet at his invitation, was not a white man. She is quoted as expressing the belief that "fear of the exposure of his racial identity" probably led to a state of temporary insanity that caused him to take his life. It was conjectured that his position in the army, especially the command of white troops, and the social contacts with whites which he had made had contributed to this fear.

But French's mother, Mrs. David French, who lives in Pasadena, and his sister, both denied that such a fear could have been responsible. They insisted that he had never gone to great pains to conceal his racial identity, that his complexion and hair were unmistakable signs of his Race and that, although he had many friends among white people, he never gave up his friends in the Race. He had as many friends among his Race here as the average man in his circumstances. His sister also referred to many of the outfits he had served with in the army, especially his service in the Phillippines, when his regiment was stationed next to a Race regiment, many of whose members knew the race of Lieutenant French and associated with him.

When he left San Francisco his destination was his mother's home in Pasadena. She and his sister had received word from him that he would arrive in time to have Sunday morning breakfast with them.

As soon as news of his unhappy end came to the distraught mother and sister, a brother-in-law, George Gray of Chicago, assumed charge of the French household and proceeded to arrange for the funeral.

Lieut. French had a brilliant army record of over 15 years standing, 13 of which were as a commissioned officer in charge of white troops. He was born in Chicago 46 years ago and attended the old Hayes school and West Division high school on the West side. He secured a job as chauffeur in a wealthy white family, who took him to California. At the outbreak of the World war he enlisted in the motor transportation corps and went to France.

Marries in Georgia

Upon his return he was sent to Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia, with a unit of which he was in command. He courted a wealthy white girl here and spent his honeymoon in Florida. He was later assigned to Ft. Snelling, Minn., where he resided with his wife until her death. Dr. Roy French, a cousin of the lieutenant, who now resides in Chicago, formerly practiced in St. Paul, Minn., and is authority for the statement that Lieut. French frequently visited him in company with other army officers at his St. Paul office.

Didn't Fear Exposure.

"He was never afraid of being exposed, as the reports in white papers would lead one to believe," said Dr. French to a Chicago Defender representative. "He never discussed the color question, nor did any of his white associates. I have visited him at Fort Snelling over fifty times, and was cordially received by his fellow ofliers on each occasion."

Lieut. French belonged to one of the oldest and most distinguished Chicago families. His father, David French, dead now for many years, was the oldest of six brothers, all of whom made a deep impression on the life of the city. One of Lieut. French's uncles, Martin, was the first Race man to serve as a bank guard. He was killed during a hold-up of the Franklin bank in Chicago. Another uncle was the late John B. French, former official at Tuskegee Institute, caterer on Chicago's Gold Coast, and later a member of the Illinois state industrial commission. Three sisters, Olga, Cleon and Carrie, passed away several years ago, on the West side. The two surviving sisters are Mrs. Marian Gray, 4625 Wabash Ave., and Mrs. Florence Harris, Pasadena, Calif.

Demonstrates Fitness

The death of Lieutenant French has demonstrated to white army officials that a man of our Race is highly capable of leading white soldiers. The old theory, that Race regiments must be manned by white leaders is blasted by the service French gave his country in an all-white regiment. It is estimated that there are over 3,000 men of African descent serving Uncle Sam in white outfits. The case of Lieutenant French offers a strong argument that the color line should be wiped out of the United States army. Brazil and Argentina are proud of their black soldiers who are in command of the protecting forces of the countries. The naval forces of these countries are headed by men who would be Jim Crowed if American tactics were tolerated in those countries. France is outstanding for the honors it has bestowed on its darker subjects. Naval Captain Mortenol, a man of African descent, was in command of 10,000 French soldiers and the aviation division during the World war and defended Paris against German invasion. General Pershing had to hold conferences with him on military procedure. Americans now make a demand that the color line be wiped out in its army and navy forces and at its military colleges, West Point and Annapolis.

Organization of.

WATCH THIS, AMERICAN LEGION

THE American Legion in Norfolk has launched a drive to find jobs for the unemployed; to persuade people to make jobs where none exist, and to stop hoarding in the sense of withdrawing money from trade under the compulsion of false economy or a simple desire to play safe.

The move is a patriotic and timely step, and lends credit and distinction to the already conspicuous record of the Legion for appropriate patriotic endeavors. But the Legion is respectfully reminded, by the Journal and Guide, that not only in Norfolk and in all of Virginia, but throughout the nation, the business or social service of finding jobs for men—for white men—has been carried on by removing colored men from jobs and putting white men in their places. Now, that is a perfectly human thing, but it would not be so disastrous to the general welfare of working Negroes, if it had not been stimulated, awakened, aroused, and forced into action.

It is true, in Norfolk and elsewhere, that organized committees have called upon certain employers and demanded that they discharge certain colored help and put white help in their places. In some cities authentic data and cases on this sort of economic brigandage have been compiled by the National Urban League.

It may help one particular class of workers to displace one set of men for another set, but it does not help the community to any great extent. To unload upon a community a set of men and women whose opportunities for finding work when once displaced from their narrow fields are almost nil, is to greatly increase suffering and crime and to make permanent unemployment that otherwise would have been temporary.

So, the Journal and Guide respectfully calls the attention of the American Legion to this condition, and asks the Legion to take the position in its inquiry, that in making jobs employers do not merely displace one group of workers for another—always to the hurt and further depletion of the diminishing ranks of the Negro employed.

Bishop Dale Heads Legion in No. Ca.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 15 Bishop Dale, successful business m and who has had 11 years of expe ence in American Legion affairs, wa appointed vice commander in charg of the Race Legion Posts of the stat of North Carolina last Monday.

Dale is a charter member of Colo nel Charles Young post, No. 168, and organizer of the nationally known drum and bugle corps of that organization. His appointment was made at the instigation of Henry C. Bourne, white, department commander of North Carolina. Dale is well versed in service men's affairs, having passed the contact representatives examination, and was offered a post at Johnson City, Tenn.

Dale served the late Caesar R. Blake Jr. for 12 consecutive years as a private secretary when Blake was imperial potentate of the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North and South America. He succeeds Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, who held the office for three years.

SO. NORWALK CONN.
SENTINAL

JAN 30 1932

Blunt Post Captures Whist Tourney Prize

Joseph Blunt Post, American Legion, won the first whist tournament of the Colored Democratic club, which was brought to an end at headquarters last night. Other teams competing for the tropny were the Nutmeg club and the East Norwalk Community club.

The first tournament met with such popular approval that it was decided to start a similar affair on February 11. Conditions of the contest will be the same, similar prizes will be awarded but it is expected that there will be several additional teams competing.

o Color Bars in New Vet's Organization

Lack of color discrimination in the American Enlisted Federation was shown when the Rev. (Sergeant) Charles H. Walker, 1032 W. Lombard Street, was selected Thursday as the chairman of the National Executive Committee of the organization.

The veterans' organization is composed of honorary discharged enlisted men and women of the armed forces of the United States.

PROGRESS BEING MADE BY COLORED EX-SOLDIERS

Never before in the annals of history in the State of Alabama has there been anything to compare with the joint meeting of Colored Ex-Soldiers that was held in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Sunday, May 1st. The colored war veterans of three counties, namely, Jefferson County, Birmingham Ex-Soldiers' Club; Tuscaloosa County, Tuscaloosa Ex-Soldiers' Club, and Pickens County, Carrollton Ex-Soldiers' Club. The gathering, composed of about 450 men, was really a jolly and profitable meeting. Our minds were carried back to the days of trench life and to the many marches and combats in France. There is a peculiar bond of friendship and comradeship that exists between soldiers that you find existing in no other group of men. Men who have cemented the ties of friendship by hard service on a nation's battlefield through blood, tears and suffering. They realize perhaps better than any other group of men, through their activities, through the thinking as one man that comes through training and discipline that it is time to build, it is time to unite, it is time for faith, it is time for brotherhood. For just this purpose three Negro ex-soldier posts met in Tuscaloosa on Sunday, May 1st, 1932, to formulate and perfect plans by which they could organize a State Association on Negro Ex-Soldier Posts.

The delegation from Birmingham were Comrades W. B. Kennedy, vice commander Birmingham Post; John Cheeks, Jr., adjutant; Robert Springfield, treasurer; Thomas Williams, secretary; Leslie Smith, office manager; Thomas E. Woods, chairman of executive committee; Ed Bates, Cleveland Parham, J. D. Motley, chairman entertainment committee; Henry Clatton, chairman sick committee, and A. R. Bettis.

The committee on organization of the State Association for Negro Ex-Soldier Pos ere as follows: Comrade A. B. McKe ficial officer Tuscaloosa Post, chairman; Thomas E. Wood, chairman of executive committee of Birmingham Post, vice chairman; Comrade Leslie Smith, office manager of Birmingham Post, secretary; Comrade John Cheeks, Jr., Birmingham Post; Comrade Robert Springfield, Birmingham Post; Comrade Pruitt, Tuscaloosa Post; Comrade Taylor, Tuscaloosa Post; Comrade Jones, Carrollton Post and Comrade Long, Carrollton Post. These ex-soldiers of Alabama realize that the race is crying for men and the Negro Race wants men who can save it from dissolution and those who are freest from prejudice, hate, revenge, whim and fear.

Asheville Host to Legion Convention

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 15.—The 14th annual convention of the State American Legion will be held here Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, July 17, 18 and 19. Kiffin Rockwell post No. 2 and the John Boyden post No. 44 will be hosts. The convention will be held in the plaza theater. Registration booths are in charge of Comrade Fred Woodford, general chairman, and will be open Sunday afternoon at Chapman hotel, Market and Eagle Sts.

Memorial services will be held Sunday at Hopkins Chapel A. M. E Zion church at 8:30 p. m. The parade will be Monday evening at 7 p. m. Tuesday night the annual ball will follow the minstrel. Under the direction of Mrs. H. N. White acrobatic stunts will be held at McCormick field, presented under the auspices of John Boyden post.

Gaillard Post Elects Four To National Encampment

Four delegates, Robert L. Sweeney, Jess Wilson, Ray Rucker and Louis K. Boggs, were elected at the meeting of the Tacitus E. Gaillard post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Tuesday night, August 2, to represent the post at the National Encampment to be held in Sacramento, California, soon.

The delegation will submit several resolutions adopted at the V. F. W. convention held in Springfield, Mo., recently.

Three new candidates were made members of the Gaillard post.

NATIONAL ORDER COLORED WORLD WAR VETERANS GETS CHARTER

THOMAS E. WOOD, LOCAL YOUNG LETTER CARRIER AND VICE EX-ALTED RULER OF JONES VALLEY LODGE NO. 14, I. B. P. O. E. OF W., HEADS NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF COLORED VETERANS OF WORLD WAR OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED

With unshakable resolution in the face of adversity, fighting for imperishable moral treasuries, the Colored Veterans of the World War of Birmingham, Alabama, and adjacent towns have grouped themselves together into an organization that will be known throughout the State of Alabama and throughout the United States of America, as the National Association of Colored Veterans of the World War of America. As a test of the mettle of the men that comprised the "Buffalo Division" or the "92nd Division" of the A. E. F., facing problems that confront them squarely and manfully as they faced the charges and counter charges of the crack German troops of those immemorable days in the Les Voges Mts., Pountoo Mousson, and the Muse Argonne offensives, while members of the A. E. F.

This work on the part of the Colored Veterans of the World War of Alabama is a magnificent achievement. It bears the stamp of excellence, and of deliberate and logical thinking and is quite in keeping with the best traditions of the Negro's contribution to American civilization. A more able and efficient leader could not have been selected to lead this National organization than the brilliant young orator and race leader, Thomas E. Wood, who bids fair to become the most outstanding figure from the Negro's standpoint in Alabama, and we predict for this manly young man a great future, a born leader, with the courage of his convictions, unmoved by fear and unafraid to tackle big things. The National Association of Colored Veterans of the World War has made a very wise choice in this extraordinary type of young man for its National leader.

The officers of the National Association of Colored Veterans of the World War of America, are as follows: Thomas E. Wood, National Commander, Birmingham, Ala.; Mixon Tooson, National Sr. Vice Commander, Tuscaloosa; W. B. Kennedy, 1st Jr. Vice Commander, Birmingham, Ala.; John W. Long, 2nd Jr. Vice Commander, Carrolton, Ala.; John W. Alstock, 3rd Jr. Vice Commander, Demopolis, Ala.; Leslie Smith, National Adjutant and Notary Public, Birmingham, Ala.; Watson A. Vaughn, Assistant Adjutant, Eutaw, Ala.; T. M. Patton, National Chaplain, Demopolis, Ala.; John Cheeks, Jr., National Judge Advocate, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. A. B. McKenzie, Chief of Staff and National Medical Director, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Cleveland Parham, National Bugler, Birmingham, Ala.; Thomas Williams, National Treasurer, Birmingham, Ala.; James Smedley, National Chairman of Finance, Birmingham.; Mrs. Sarah McTyere, National Welfare Worker.

National Executive Committee: John Cheeks, Jr., Chairman, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. A. B. McKenzie, Vice Chairman, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Ervin Crompton, Demopolis, Ala.; Toliver Johnson, Demopolis, Ala.; John H. Hill, Birmingham, Ala.; Mixon Tooson, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; John W. Long, Carrolton, Ala.; Geo. McKinney, Birmingham, Ala.; W. B. Kennedy, Birmingham, Ala.; Thomas E. Wood, Ex-Officio, Birmingham, Ala.

The purpose of the National organization is to protect the colored veterans and their dependents, widows, orphans, mothers and sisters in anything pertaining to veterans' relief, and further to promote fellowship, comradeship and patriotism among its members and subordinate posts, and to inculcate a more friendly feeling among its members and between the races. The National Association of Colored Veterans of the World War of America, having been duly incorporated under and by virtue of Article 23 of Chapter 274 — Code of Alabama, 1923, as National Association of Colored Veterans of the World War of America with National headquarters in the City of Birmingham, and with the power to set up units or posts in the forty-eight States of the United States of America.

NAVAL DELEGATES TO CONVENTION

James Reese Europe And Walker Posts Elect Representatives

Four delegates and four alternates were elected to the Department of the District of Columbia American Legion convention Thursday by the James E. Walker Post No. 26 American Legion.

The delegates were elected at a meeting held Thursday at the Twelfth Street Branch Y. M. C. A. The convention will be held July 26-27-28 at Stuart Junior High School.

The delegates elected were Dr. T. Edward Jones, Col. West A. Hamilton, William H. Burrell and J. Franklin Wilson. Alternates were Stephen S. Madison, Walker Savoy, Rev. J. W. Bundrant and James A. Young.

Delegates elected from the James Reese Europe Post are: E. I. Person, Post Commander; E. E. Almond, Alexander Mann, George H. Rycraw and Howard A. Walker, all Post Commanders.

Alternates are: John R. Anderson, J. W. Childs, Marcellus Herod, Joseph Branson and Wilbur R. Lee.

Person is chairman of the Post delegation and will serve on the Credential Committee. Rycraw is a member of the Rules Committee while Walker is a member of the Constitution Amendments and Resolution Committee. Man is a delegate-at-large.

This is the fourteenth annual convention of the Department.

American Legion Opposes Segregated Hospital For Vets

At the 14th annual convention of the New York County Convention of the American Legion held at the Hotel Pennsylvania on July 12, a resolution was passed putting the Legion on record as opposing a separate veteran's hospital for Negroes in the North. The convention also voted for the repeal of the 18th Amendment and also went on record for the immediate payment of the adjusted service certificates to all veterans.

The Col. Charles Young Post was represented by Commander M. V. Boutte, Comrades Harry G. Bragg, John W. Duncan, Thomas B. Dyett and Loomis D. Freeman delegates; and Comrades William C. Anderson, jr., Walter W. Beckless, Hudson J. Oliver Elmer P. Sawyer and Charles O. Steadman alternates.

AMERICAN LEGION WILL CONVENE IN MEMPHIS, TENN.

Memphis, Tenn.—(CPA)—The Autress Russell Post No. 32 of the American Legion, will be host to the Negro delegates who will attend the State Convention of the American Legion, which will convene here at Ellis Municipal Auditorium, August 22 and 23.

FRONTS IN FRANCE AND MEMPHIS

One of the most unfortunate traits of human beings is that tendency to forget kind acts or service rendered in times of distress. The attitude of certain white people toward the Negro ex-service men offers the most flagrant example of this kind of ingratitude. The branch of American Legion in session at Memphis this week offered wilful insult to their fellow members of the Negro racial group by forcing them to the back during their sessions at a Memphis auditorium. The Negro members very properly registered objection to any such unkind and prejudiced attitude.

During the time of the World War on the battle front in France, when the Germans were throwing large shells at the Allies, some of these very same black boys were urged to the front where the greatest danger existed. Upon their return to the home land and at a time when their white comrades are attired in their brand new clothes and seeking the honors of State and Nation, the black boys who were pushed to the front are forced to the rear and in addition they are thrown to the galleries where they may look upon their white "buddies" at a distance.

Such a state of affairs causes the most casual observer to remark, "what a difference activities on the front in France and the front in Memphis makes with some folks."

Such an attitude is hardly surprising however, when the outbursts of ridicule and criticism as directed at the Negro citizenship by selfish political leaders of our state is noted. Reference was made in these columns several weeks ago that the kicking about of the Negro between the parties and bitter factions of our state will encourage more race prejudice and ill will toward the minority racial group than all of the better element of the leadership of both races can eliminate during efforts of the next twenty years.

At least, there is a tremendous work for the Christian leadership in Tennessee to do in an effort to civilize and Christianize at least a portion of our natives.

ert Owens, past commander. Walter Lowe, past commander, is the other regular delegate.

The alternate delegates are Comrades Bige Wyatt, George U. Cloud and V. H. Chapman.

Negro Vets Jim Crowed at Legion Convention in Memphis, Tenessee

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 25.—Because they objected to being seated in the balcony, Negro delegates to the State Convention of the American Legion, in session here, have been threatened with expulsion from the organization.

At the opening session Negro veterans appeared on the main floor of the convention hall, but were ordered jim crowed to the balcony by the white leaders. When they protested they were told to either go to the balcony or get out.

The Workers Ex-Servicemen's League has extended a special invitation to all Negro members of the American Legion to send delegates to the National Convention of the League to be held in Cleveland, Sept. 23, 24, 25 and to support the fight of the W.E.S.L. against jim crowism.

Heads Tom Powell Post Delegates To Convention

LIEUT. ALEXANDER EVANS

Tom Powell Post No. 77 of the American Legion of St. Louis will send a delegation to the State Legion convention at Hannibal next Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 29-30. Heading the delegates will be Post Commander Alexander E. Evans, who has been mentioned as possible choice for State Vice Commander.

The post will send resolutions to the state convention by Atty. Rob-

Rank and File Vets in Fight for Negro Rights

Cleveland Conference Will Hit Jim Crowism and Discrimination Against Negro Vets

Call on All Organizations to Elect Negro Vets to Rank and File Conference

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—In preparation for the National Conference called by the Veterans' Rank and File Committee and the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, the National Executive Committee of the League called on all sympathetic organizations—trade unions, lodges, fraternal organizations—to send Negro fraternal delegates and Negro ex-servicemen to National Conference to be held in Cleveland Sept. 23-24-25.

The statement issued by the national committee of the league said in part:

"The demand by the rank and file for immediate payment of the bonus has forced through a resolution on the floor of the Legion convention in favor of the bonus, but the legion officials in an attempt to crush the bonus fight are attempting to narrow the movement down to lobbying afair, personal visits to Congressmen, etc.

"The Workers Ex-Servicemen's League calls for struggle involving masses of veterans, white and Negro, which is the only way the bonus can be won.

Jim Crowd at Convention.

"The Negro veterans were not allowed to say a word at the American Legion Convention. They were jim-crowed and all resolutions against discrimination against Negroes were tabled in committee by the legion leadership.

"At the rank and file conference in Cleve. we will expose the divide and rule policy of the enemies of the veterans. To this end we call on all sections of the workers to support the conference by sending a large number of Negro delegates, bring with them concrete cases of discrimination against them in the various localities."

Denied Hospital Treatment.

The statement further pointed out that Negro veterans in the south have even denied hospital treatment in government hospitals, that in Georgia the legion state department refused to issue a charter to Negro veterans and that in Alabama, where white and Negro veterans are thrown on chain gangs, Willie Peterson, tuberculor Negro veteran, has been sentenced to the electric chair on a framed-up charge by the same courts that sentenced the 9 innocent Scottsboro boys to death.

The national committee of the WESL pledged to carry an uncompromising fight against discrimination and jim-crowism where ever it exists.

THE LEGION COMES

As we go to press, legionnaires from all sections of the country are coming into Portland by the thousands to attend the American Legion Convention. Among them are to be seen a goodly number of colored vets.

It is doubtful if any other single group of citizens has made greater preparation for the reception and entertainment of their guests than have the colored people of the city.

Ever since the announcement that colored citizens were requested to aid in making the event a success, there has been constant preparation on their part for the biggest of t his summer's events. A newly decorated bed-room, the old chair received a new coat of paint, the kitchen walls underwent a vigorous scrubbing and in a hundred other ways, the preparation has been going cheerfully on.

It is our hope that the Legionnaires will avail themselves of the comforts and the hospitality which the colored group has prepared to render.

There has never been a time when the colored citizens of Portland have been called upon to help in any worthy cause that they have not responded, and well.

Sgt. Oscar A. Jones Post Holds Big Meeting

The regular meeting of the Sgt. Oscar A. Jones Post No. 627 V. F. W., was largely attended Tuesday evening, July 19, at the post's headquarters, 1658 Fulton street. Commander Joseph Posey presided.

There were a number of prominent visitors among them being Aaron Kaufman, department state attorney; Louis G. Hofman, county commander; John Durant, chairman of the welfare committee; Comrade Levine of Kelly McOver Post No. 301 who presented the post with a framed map which shows the veterans' positions in different regiments on the front; Commander William V. Mahon of Winn Post No. 260 and several comrades from Comrade Post No. 98.

Prof. Alfredo A. Blanco, manager of the veteran's county artists bureau, was elected an honorary member of the post. This is a high honor or and one that can only be obtained by a unanimous vote. Prof. Blanco has been known for a number of years as Alfredo A. Whyte, but for the last few years has been usng the name of Blanco for professional reasons. He is a member of the Mu-Te-Or branch of the National Association of Negro Musicians.

Since becoming head of the veteran's artists bureau Prof. Blanco has been able to secure some outstand[illegible] white and colored artists for the weekly broadcasts which veterans [illegible] on Station WFOX every Tuesday at midnight.

Soldiers - 1932

Regiments, Regular Army.

Ft. Benning Negro Regiment, Noted For Heroism, Observes Birthday

FORT BENNING, Ga., Nov. 1.—(AP)—Distinguished for its heroism in many fields, the 24th infantry, one of the nation's crack regiments of negro soldiers, observed its 63d birthday today.

The glorious history of the regiment, which won world-wide distinction at the battle of San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American War, was related at brief exercises held at the Service Club on this huge military reservation.

The day was observed as a holiday on orders of Colonel Fred L. Munson, regimental commander, and after the exercises the companies enjoyed special dinners to which their families were invited.

Colonel Munson, Lieutenant Colonel Franklin L. Whitley, Major Peter P. Salgado, commander of the first battalion, and Major Roger E. Harrison, commander of the second battalion, all white men, are ranking officers of the 24th infantry.

It was Colonel Munson who reviewed the history of the regiment. The exercises were opened by Lieutenant Colonel Louis A. Carter, colored, chaplain. Sergeant William McCauley, company B, oldest man of the regiment, also was a speaker.

The history of the regiment includes epics of valiant service at frontier posts in the Indian campaigns, although the regiment's participation in these encounters were not extensive; the facing of the withering fire of the Spanish mausers at Santiago, in the Spanish-American War; the occupation by the troopers of the top of San Juan Hill after their commanders had been lost in action and of distinguished service in the yellow fever epidemic.

Tropical diseases which scourged the American invaders filled hospitals to overflowing with sick and dying soldiers. The army soon found itself crippled by the dreaded disease.

From the trenches on San Juan Hill the 24th infantry marched to Siboney, where a great field hospital had been established to care for the great numbers of yellow fever and typhoid fever victims. Here the negro soldiers acted as nurses, orderlies and caretakers of the pest camp. At the San Juan engagement the regiment had a strength of 23 officers and 501 enlisted men. Its losses at San Juan were 18 per cent.

At one time, after disease began spreading, 241 of their number were stricken with yellow fever or typhoid fever. When the 24th was relieved from Siboney, only 198 men were able to make the march to the transport which was to take them back to the United States.

The regiment was not selected for overseas service during the World War, but it furnished many specialists and non-commissioned officers for negro organizations which were sent to France.

In peace time as in war time, the regiment holds proudly its motto: "Semper Paratus," (always ready).

It is one of the important units at the infantry school here.

W. Point Cadet Here

The Guardian

372ND BATTALION TO GIVE RECEPTION THIS MORNING

11-2-32

The officers and men of the 3rd battalion 372 Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard request the presence of you and your friends at the South State Armory, on the morning before the Harvard-West Point foot-ball game, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1932 at 11:15 o'clock. To greet the cadet Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Caper Pvt., Fourth Class, Company "M", United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

Boston

Atlanta

SEEK TO RESTORE FIGHTING STATUS TO NEGRO TROOPS

Courier 12-17-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—(CNS)—The Civil Liberties Bureau of the I. B. P. O. E. of the World, J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler, is making a strong effor seeking restoration of the Negro troopers to the same status as they had before detailed to Fort Meye

The matter was orig nally brought up in the grand lodge a its Philadelphia session, following which a delegation called on Secretary Hurley and General Douglas MacArthur. An extended report was made to President Hoover by General MacArthur, on request of Representative DePriest, and referred to the Elk committee This committee conducted its own investigation, however, and took is sue with the general report.

The matter of colored troopers being reduced to subalterns and hostlers, the Grand Exalted Ruler stated had a wider influence in swinging the Negro vote away from the party in power in the late election. The Elk committee will seek the support of William J. Thompkins, of Kansas City, and Ferdinand R. Morton, of New York, Negro Democratic leaders, in restoring all colored Army units to regular status

12 YEARS IN U. S. ARMY RELATED BY NEGRO VET

Forced to Clean Stables in Policy of Humiliating Negro Officers

Jim-Crowed in Hospital When Badly Wounded In France

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BOSTON.—On May 1, 1909, while in St. Louis, I joined the U. S. Army lured by promises of "travel" and "adventure," and having been filled up with beer by the recruiting sergeant. I was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. and assigned to the 23rd Recruiting Company. After many days of drilling I went to the Ninth Regiment Cavalry, with 50 other young Negroes, all under 18 years of age.

This regiment was at Cheyenne, Wyoming. After a few days of drill there, I was assigned to the kitchen police, then I became "troop clerk," with the rank of corporal, and then was jumped to the rank of sergeant by Troop Commander Captain Theodore Schultz, all for the payment of $50 cash to the captain and $25 to the First Sergeant William Graham.

Dirty Work

When the Ninth Cavalry Regiment went to Leon Springs, Tex., for maneuvers, I was disgusted and astonished to find this regiment, with whose glorious past I had been fed, was assigned to clean stables and to be orderlies for the shavetails on the stalling staff.

At that time a Negro officer, Captain Charles H. Young was with the Ninth Regiment and through him I was appointed Squadron Sergeant, without the usual payment of $100 graft.

Jim Crow Saloon

One day, three other Negro soldiers and I walked into a saloon in San Antonio, Tex. The bartender, a Texas cracker, declared: "No damn Niggers was to set lips on a glass that decent white men drank out of." We had an argument, and finally shot the heads off of every bottle and wrecked the place in general. A riot call went in but we had the whole camp with us.

Later the regiment was lined up so the white rulers of Texas could pick out their victims. I was reduced to the ranks, and my friend, St Claire, was given three months in the guard house.

Mexico

A few months later we were ordered to the Mexican border, in 1912. St. Claire politely carried three machine guns over to General Pancho Villa, and rose to the rank of Major in Mexico. Another fellow soldier, Waldo Freeman, carried five machine guns and his patrol into the Mexican Army. Now he holds an important position with Sandino, fighting against American imperialism. Another friend of mine in the Ninth Regiment, J. J. Johnson, was killed later in the Argonne Forest, the day after his brother was lynched in Mississippi.

I myself went across after America declared war in 1917, and was wounded Oct. 11, 1918. I was kept at the base hospital while they searched for a place where they could Jim Crow a badly wounded "Nigger." I was finally sent to the Jim Crow hospital a Beauvais, France.

Today I am a member of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League.

Regiments, Regular Army

CAPT. DEMAURICE MOSES

Capt. DeMaurice Moses, in command of the Howitzer Company of the 369th Infantry, has just returned from the Army School at Fort Benning, Ga., where he received a diploma for a successful course in Intensive Infantry Training and Supply to a Regiment on the march. Special emphasis was laid on weapons and tactics. The captain was one of a class of 128 officers from every state in the Union, and was the only colored officer present. He is the fourth colored officer to have attended that school since its formation, two in 1931 and one in 1930, and all three from the Eighth Illinois. Interviewed by a representative of The New York Age, the captain stated that in his three months at Fort Benning he had not the slightest cause for complaint in the treatment he received from the staff or from his brother officers. Capt. Moses received his commission in 1924, and was promoted to the rank of captain in 1928. In private life he is a lawyer with offices at 200 West 135th street.

Tenth Cavalry Well Housed In 3 States

NEW YORK—Major General Geo. Van Horn Moseley, deputy chief of staff of the U. S. Army, has sent the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People latest news of the activities of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, together with copies of the Cavalry Journal for March-April containing a photograph of General Pershing inspecting his 10th Cavalry guard of honor at Fort Myer.

"Remembering your deep interest in the 10th Cavalry, I am sending you herewith a copy of the Cavalry Journal which has just come to my desk, which contains an interesting picture of General Pershing inspecting the 10th Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va. Recently troops of the 10th Cavalry were reviewed by the President of the United States as part of the parade of Army Day. They made a fine appearance. This regiment is now comfortably housed at the three important posts of West Point, Fort Myer, Virginia, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

"When Marshal Petain visited West Point last September as a representative of the French Government, the 10th Cavalry was his guard of honor. I feel that you will be glad to have this information in reference to an excellent regiment in which we are all interested."

372nd Goes to Camp

LEAVE THIS MORNING FOR DEVENS

This year Major Edward Dugger commanding the Thirrd Battalion, 372d Infantry, M. N. G. took his entire command Saturday morning, July 23 for fifteen days intensive training. The following companies commanded by their commanding officers were in line as follows: Headquarters Company, Lieutenant Harry F. Lofton; Company I, Captain Alexander R. Davis; Company K, Lieutenant Herbert A. Barrow; Company L., Captain Harvey W. Wilson; Company M., Captain Edward O. Gourdin; Medical Detachment, Captain Clarence A. Hayes.

Officers attached to the battalion are Major Frank Snowden, Q. M. C. Reserve; 1st Lieutenant George Fred Seamon (Mass. Nat'l. Guard Retired) formerly of Company L of the old 6th regiment N. G., in charge of supplies.

Among the guests of the commanding officer will be Major Howard C. Gilbert, Commander of the 2nd Battalion 372nd Infantry of Ohio, and Mrs. H. C. Gilbert will be the guest of the Major's wife, Mrs. Madeline Dugger.

Officers who will be in training at Fort Devens connected with the Battalion are as follows: 1st Lieutenant Henry R. Sandridge; Edward F. D. Janifer, Anselmo Krigger; and 2nd Lieutenants William I. Conklin, Carl B. Russell, Phillip A. Morris, Warren G. Donelon, Hugh Bosfield.

Fort Leavenworth Tenth Cavalry in Celebration

FT. LEAVENWORTH, Kas.—The Tenth Cavalry observed its sixty-sixth anniversary here last Thursday, July 28, with program and dinner. A parade was given in the morning. An address by Maj. Gen. Stuart Heintzelman, commandant of the Command and General Staff school, was one of the features of the celebration.

Major Pierson Menoher is the commanding officer of the Tenth Cavalry units at Fort Leavenworth.

The Tenth Cavalry was organized July 28, 1866, at Fort Leavenworth with Col. Benjamin H. Grierson the first commanding officer. By the end of that year only 64 enlistments had been made, this small number being due to the high standards then set, and which have been continued up to the present day.

The colored regiment has an enviable record behind it. In the early years of its forming it gained an outstanding reputation for valiant duty fighting Indians along America's frontiers. It has been stationed in many states, served in the Spanish-American war, taking part in the battle at San Juan hill where they particularly distinguished themselves.

When Fort Huachuca, Ariz., was abandoned, the regiment was split up, two troops coming to Fort Leavenworth while others are at Fort Riley. During their stay in Leavenworth they have done much to uphold the high standard of the regiment.

—With the Old Eighth— Regiment at Camp Grant

By FRED D. CARTER

Hello, everybody. Here we are, now a war correspondent on the western front with Col. Spencer C. Dickerson's famous old Eighth regiment, I. N. G., broadcasting through the facilities of WGW (World's Greatest Weekly) national chain.

Through the courtesy of Colonel Dickerson and the custom of WGW, always first to supply interesting news, your broadcaster is happy to bring to you listeners-in first-hand news of what your husbands, sweethearts, boy friends or what have you, are doing at historical Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois.

Are you listening? Here goes.

After six days in camp the fellows are all happy, healthy and well fed. After being here it is easily seen why there is such a last hour rush at the armory by so many anxious to join the regiment to get out here to camp.

The camp site covers 10,000 acres of level land, capable of tenting 25,000 officers and men and we are located in the best spot of it all. The entire Illinois National Guard, including the "Millionaire Black Horse Troops," are here encamped, but none are finer nor appear grander than our dandy Eighth (except one of our group). We wish you could see them and their layout as we do.

The "Gold Coast" (headquarters row), with its colonels, majors, etc., with Hollywood Blvd., Beverly Hills road and "Skunk Hollow" Ave. running parallel, where dwell the captains and first and second lieutenants. Then 47th and South Pkwy., 55th St. and Michigan Ave., 31st and State Sts., 35th and Giles Ave., 29th and Federal, and other famous thoroughfares, widely known as habitats of our noncoms and enlisted men.

While the officers demand the courtesy due their rank, they are very considerate of and kind in their treatment of the enlisted men. As a consequence, the regiment is one big family of contented men.

Lieut. Ovid Harris, with whom we have been sharing his te[illegible]s the man who supplies the officers' mess and, oh, how well and how much he feeds them. Capt. Benote E. Lee is one of the best eaters in camp. He really cleans up. Maj. James Hall is his only superior (both ways). Lieut. George Christly is a little man, but a great big eater.

Though not in uniform, but accorded the honor of eating at the same table with Cols. Spencer Dickerson and Lewis E. Johnson, Majs. William H. Lewis, W. S. Braddan and William Dawson; Capts. Oscar Randall, Durand Harding, Clarence Kels and George H. Murphy, your correspondent is not the least bit bashful nor ashamed to eat. Use your imagination.)

The Chicago police department is well represented here by Lieut. John Harris, sergeant of police; William Davis, Fred Riley and Aaron Knight.

Under the leadership of Chauncey Murdock, the band plays some sweet music, but the sweetest music played in camp is that by one trumpeter. You guessed it—mess call. Taps is okay when you are sleepy, but reveille at 5:30 a. m. should be taken out of the regulation book.

Majs. James "Jimmie" Smith and James Hall, judges of the kangaroo court, are all set and ready to impose their fines and punishments upon any of the unfortunate brought before them for trial. This is one court and two judges where never in its history was a man proven innocent, not even a colonel. When they read this we will be beheaded.

Mrs. Lewis E. Johnson and son Lewis Jr. are here to remain the full 14 days of the encampment. Little Lewis is really having a small ball.

Capts. Russell Elliott Polk Johnson, Homer Lewis, Benote Lee, Lester Millsap, James Wells, David Pointer, Harry Allen, Harry Jones and Anderson Pitts are doing great service as commanding officers and have the wholesome respect of the lieutenants, noncoms and enlisted men of their companies.

Second Lieut. Bennett Gray is back in camp after a 10-hour leave of absence to Chicago, where he went on very important business. Upon his return one would have thought that General Pershing was entering the camp, to see all the officers gathered around him to inquire of their femmes back home. Bennett said he only had time to see "Kat" (Mrs. Bennett) while home.

While a few visitors drop in each day, the fellows refuse to get excited. They are all planning and looking forward to the big event of Saturday night, when the first annual sport dance will be held on the camp grounds. The ladies auxiliary of the regiment, headed by Mrs. Daisy Dickerson, with Mrs. Grace Wells chairman of the committee on arrangements, is assuracne that the affair will be a huge success for the wives, sweethearts (we don't mean both) and other relatives and friends. Most of the revelers will remain over Sunday to join the great throng that will be there on official visitors day. Colonel Dickerson invites all Chicago and Illinois to be present Sunday and promises a spectacle never to be forgotten.

As we bring you this broadcast it is a very rainy day. Anywhere but here there is an old saying, "It never rains in the army," meaning the game goes on; no wet grounds either.

Well, as it is getting near time for another mess call, the only call we know, after telling you who the fine and efficient officers are that make up and lead this great organization of bronze manhood, we shall sign off for this day. Here is the lineup:

Col. Spencer C. Dickerson, commanding; Lieut. Col. Lewis E. Johnson, executive officer; Maj. William J. Lewis, plans and training officer; Maj. William S. Braddan, chaplain; Capt. Oscar Randall, adjutant; Capt. George Murphy, supply officer; Capt. Durand H. Harding, assistant plans and training officer; Maj. James F. Lawson, surgeon; Maj. James H. Smith, commanding first battalion; Maj. James C. Hall, commanding second Battalion; Capt. Clarence C. Kells, infantry D. O. L. instructor; Capt. Albert L. Thomas, commanding headquarters company; Second Lieut. Theoplous M. Mann, headquarters company communication officer; Capt. Russel Elliott, commanding service company; First Lieut. John Harris, service company transportation officer; First Lieut. Roy Bowden, service company personnel officer; Capt. Homer R. Lewis, commanding howitzer company; First Lieut. Wendell T. Derricks, howitzer company; Second Lieut. Earnest J. Landrum, howitzer company; Capt. Park Tancil, medical detachment (dentist); Capt. Julian Dawson, medical detachment (assistant surgeon); Capt. Homer Cooper, medical detachment (assistant surgeon); First Lieut. James Lowell Hall, medical detachment; First Lieut. William J. Johnson, commanding headquarters company, first battalion; Second Lieut. E. E. Person, headquarters company, first battalion; Capt. Harray W. Jones, commanding

Ray, Chicago, Ill.

We wish we could tell you the names of all the "top kicks" (first sergeants), other noncoms and enlisted men, but time nor space will permit. But everyone is a fit American citizen and a gentleman. For more about the fellows and what they are doing tune in the WGW Eighth regiment hour next week at this time Until then WGW and your war correspondent or broadcaster, says t you. Toodleoo.

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Ten years have passed by since the late J. E. Jenkins first launched The Dawn of Tomorrow and today it constitutes one of the memorials of the work that he undertook and carried on during the remaining years of his life on behalf of the colored people of Canada. In days to come students of the history of Canada will delve through the files of this paper as they have been preserved in a few larger libraries, and will gain therefrom a picture of social conditions among the colored people of this period and of their aspirations and achievements.

The Dawn of Tomorrow was not the first paper to be published in Canada by a member of the colored race. Away back in 1850 Henry Bibb began to issue at Windsor, a little page not unlike The Dawn to which he gave the name The Voice of the Fugitive. There is history in that name, for when Bibb began publication the notorious fugigtive slave bill had just been signed by President Fillmore and even the northern states had become unsafe for Negroes, whether free or runaways from slavery it was to Canada that these people then looked for protection and safety, and they came across the border at Windsor, Amherstburg, Niagara and other points by the hundreds, if not by the thousands.

Ten years later came the Civil War, then Emancipation Proclamation, the victory of the north under Lincoln and the passing of the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery. Many Negroes who had come to Canada now returned to their own country and people. But there were others who having made Canada their refuge in time of trobule, decided to stay under the British flag and their descendants are numerous in Western Ontario to-day.

It was on behalf of this little racial group of a few thousand people that J. F. Jenkins raihed his voice and proclaimed through his paper that there was a tomorrow at hand when better things were in store for his people if they would prepare for them His was not an easy task of leadership. He had many disappointments, he made many sacrifices, and he passed on without seeing his work completed. But there are others who have taken up the banner which fell from his hand and the work goes on.

The colored people of Canada need leadership, and leadership will come. There are barriers in the way of the young people of the race, there are hard social and economic problems to face. All is not sunshine. There might come other men and women who will be prepared to sacrifice, to meet disappointments with bravery and to carry on. The Dawn of Tomorrow has been their voice in the past, it deserves support that it may continue to speak on behalf of the people.

—FRED LANDON

Harlem Cheers as 369th Leaves City

1,000 Men, Led by Colonel Taylor and His Staff, Entrain for Camp Smith, Where They Will Go Through Their Paces

Heads up, chests out, marching smartly and "cutting" corners to the delight of admiring throngs, the 1,000 men comprising the 369th Infantry, New York National Guard, zigzagged through the streets of Harlem Sunday afternoon on their way to the train that bore them to Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., for their annual two weeks of encampment.

The route to the depot, from the armory in West 143d Street, took the troopers through two Lenox avenue blocks to 141st street, east on this thoroughfare to Fifth avenue, south to 138th street, east to Park avenue, and then south to the East 125th street bridge, where they entrained in two sections.

The boys will spend the current week in putting into actual practice the theory on military tactics which they have learned through the year. They are expected to be at their best on Sunday, visiting day, when thousands of Harlemites will journey to the camp for the yearly regimental review. The men will return on Sunday, September 18.

The roster of officers this year numbers 67 men, 8 of whom are white. Col. William A. Taylor is in command, with Lieut. Col. John G. Grimley as the executive officer. The Colonel's official family include Major Leo FitzNearon, regimental surgeon; Capt. Wilmer F. Lucas, regimental adjutant; Captain Maynard K. Edmunds, supply officer; Captain Elfried J. W. Lang, assistant P. and T. officer, and Capt. Alexander C. Garner, chaplain. Other officers of the regiment follow:

Majors: Chauncey M. Hooper, commanding first battalion; Harry Ehrenberg, commanding second battalion, and Arthur L. Van Veen, commanding third battalion. Van Veen and Ehrenberg are white.

Captains: DeForest D. Johnson James W. Jones, Clinton J. Peterson Rufus A. Atkins, Robert W. Pollard Douglas R. Grier, Mathew W. Witherspoon, Ira L. Aldridge, Harry Miller Charles A. Williams, Daniel N. Bailey Homer C. Butler, William G. Herbert Demaurice Moses, Charles O. Steedman, Thornton H. Wood, Thomas O Johnson and Frank M. White.

First Lieutenants: Roy F. Morse David A. Gaines, Ralph E. Mizelle, Robert A. Banks, Harry B. Reubel, Jesse R. Harper, Floyd H. McDonald, William R. DeKalb, Albert C. Grier, Alonzo S. Ward, Harvey Johnson, Rudolph Fisher and James W. Johnson.

Second Lieutenants: Rutledge A Carsten, Luther A. Smith, Walter A Hume, Jesse W. Pollins, William R. Lee, Edwin B. Adams, Earle H. Charles, Philip Reed, Eugene A. Anderson, Theodore R. Anderson, Eric R. Knowles, John A. McDonald, Bascom F. Hodge, Walter A. Neville, Samuel A. Williams and Leon G. Brown. The warrant officer is Jacob W. Porter.

It is expected that a first lieutenant will be created during the sojourn at camp to take the place of Lieut. Martin A. Sutton of Company "D," who died last July 17.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 12 1932

GUARD AT CAMP SMITH REVIEWED BY LEHMAN

10,000 Visitors Watch Parade of Negro Regiment, Detailed to Field Training.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Lieutenant Governor Herbert Lehman was the guest of honor at Camp Smith today, where he reviewed the 369th Infantry Regiment, composed of Negro troops from Manhattan. The troops are the last to train at Camp Smith this season. The Lieutenant Governor acted for Governor Roosevelt, who was forced to cancel his plans to review the regiment.

The occasion represented the completion of the first week of training and the first review since the troops arrived at camp. About 10,000 spectators from Harlem stood on the field and cheered as the units marched before Lieutenant Governor Lehman. The guardsmen were led by Colonel W. A. Taylor, white commander of the regiment.

Major Gen. William N. Haskell, commanding General of the New York National Guard, welcomed the Lieutenant Governor to the camp and stood with him during the review.

At the conclusion of the official ceremonies, the spectators lingered to greet their friends in uniform and to hear a concert by the regimental band. Later this evening the visitors returned to New York City by train.

The men of the 369th Regiment will continue their training this week with terrain exercises and field tactics, including an overnight hike and other manoeuvres.

10th Cavalry Unit In Lead Role At Fete

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—(A. N. P.)—The machine gun troop of the famous Tenth Calvary under Captain C. D Garrison, now stationed at Fort Meyer, Va., with Sergeant Frank Holden as senior non-commissioned officer, has been detailed by the War Department to participate in the bi-centennial program of the 32nd annual emancipation celebration at Purcellville, Va., on September 22.

Billy Pierce Staging Show

The troups will march from the fort on September 22nd and bivouc at Purcellville some fifty miles away on the 21st. Local citizens will present the troupe with a metropolitan vaudeville and musical show, now being prepared by the international dancing master, Billy Pierce who is a native of the little Virginia town, and was last elected member of the board of directors of the association.

Carter To Speak

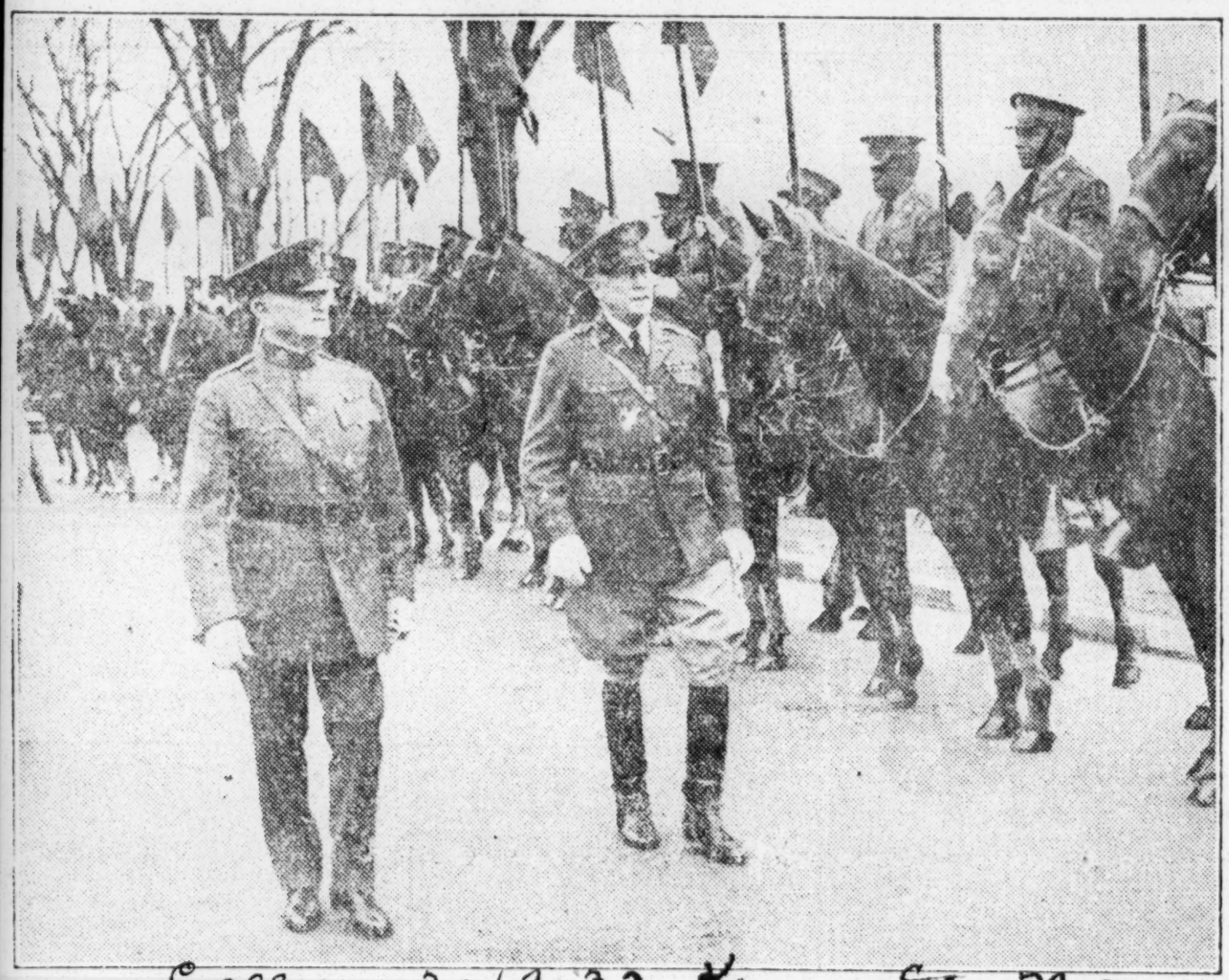
The speaker for the occasion will be Elmer Carter, editor of the Urban League Magazine, "Opportunity."

The Purcellville celebration is one of Virginia's most widely known annual events. The association was organized in 1900 and since then has acquired free from obligation property worth $11,000, embracing nine acres, with an auditorium seating 250 people. L. M. Washington is the president, and L. S. Rector is secretary of the association.

A parade, public speaking, school children drills and all the elements of carnival enter into the affair, except gambling and drinking. The town is virtually turned over to its Negro citizens on that day, yet the history one entirely free from crime and disorder.

Regiments, Regular Army, etc.

General Pershing Reviews Former Command



General John J. Pershing received honors on Lincoln's birthday at the Fifth Exhibition Ride at Ft. Myer, Va. For his escort on that occasion, General Pershing had the Machine Gun troop of the Tenth cavalry. It was with this company of the famous Tenth cavalry that the general served in 1895 and 1896 as a first lieutenant and later, in 1898 as regimental quarter master. General Pershing (at the left) is shown with Colonel Harry Cootes, commandant at Ft. Myer, as they reviewed the Tenth cavalry detachment.

—Acme Photo

10TH CAVALRYM'N ESCORT HURLEY

WASHINGTON. The machine gun troop of the famous 10th Cavalry, now part of the combat troops at Fort Myer, escorted the Honorable Patrick J. Hurley, secretary of war, from the commandant's quarters to the riding hall where the first exhibition ride of the 1932 season took place on Friday afternoon.

Other distinguished guests in the secretary's party who were also escorted by the troop were: Senator and Mrs. Robert D. Cary, Brigadier-General S. Gardner Waller, adjutant general of Virginia, and other members of the Governor of Virginia's star and national guard; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Boatwright, the latter the daughter of Governor Pollard, and others.

The 10th Cavalry troop carried on lances the yellow guidons bearing a black buffalo, which commemorates the regiment's long service in the West, which ended last year, upon its transfer from Fort Huachucha, Arizona.

According to W. A. Bugher, 1st lieutenant of the 3rd cavalry, public relations officer, the rides will be continued each Friday at 2:50 p.m., and the public is invited to witness the spectacular demonstrations by the various units.

TENTH CAVALRY TO RECEIVE COMBAT TRAINING

Star of Zion

N. A. A. C. P. Learns

New York, Jan. 8.—The War Department, capitulating to nation-wide resentment against the turning of famous old Negro regiments of the regular Army into service detachments, has issued an order that the 10th Cavalry is to be maintained on a combat basis, receiving regular combat training.

This information, received by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was made public at the Association's annual mass meeting on Sunday, by the secretary, Walter White, who paid warm tribute to the part played by colored press and organizations throughout the country in defending the colored soldiers from War Department insult.

Copy of the order received by the N. A. A. C. P. states with regard to the 10th Cavalry:

"In addition to the training prescribed in paragraph 4 above, the 10th Cavalry will be trained as a combat unit. Such training will be held at such times not to interfere with other duties and not less than once per week. The maximum of officers and enlisted men will attend. This training will include care of animals, equitation, ceremonies, use of arms, mounted and dismounted; range firing; command post exercises; and tactical exercises."

Although the 10th Cavalry has been distributed, the retention of combat training is regarded as a victory for the colored people who through their editors and national bodies protested en masse when the N. A. A. C. P. exposed the War Department's plan to reduce this famous old regiment to be merely orderlies caring for officers' horses.

Charlotte, N.C.

1-7-32

TENTH CAVALRY TO GET REGULAR WAR TRAINING

Afro-American

NEW YORK—The War Department, capitulating to nation-wide resentment against the turning of famous old colored regiments of the regular Army into service detachments, has issued an order that the 10th Cavalry is to be maintained on a combat basis, receiving regular combat training.

This information, received by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was made public at the association's annual mass meeting on Sunday, by the secretary, Walter White, who paid warm tribute to the part played by the colored press and colored organizations throughout the country in defending the colored soldiers from War Department insult.

Pittsburgh,

At Least Once a Week

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REGISTER-

ROCKFORD, ILL.

JAN 6 1932

'SMOKED YANKEES' TO REMAIN

Uncle Sam's "Smoked Yankees," famous 10th (Negro) cavalry which shared honors with Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the historic charge up San Juan hill, are not going to be disbanded.

Through official announcement of the war department, rumors have been stilled that the picturesque regiment of colored troopers is to be mustered out of service. Recent orders transferring the unit from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to new posts, are blamed for reports that the 10th was to be mustered out of service.

On that historic day when United States troops stormed Santiago, the "Smoked Yankees," as the defeated Spaniards called the 10th cavalry, swarmed over Kettle hill side by side with the Rough Riders and with four other regular regiments to plant their colors atop the crest in a victory bought with blood under the tropic skies of Cuba.

Col. Roosevelt, in his tribute to heroism of the colored troopers, pointed out that the 10th lost a larger proportion of its officers than any other regiment in the battle,—11 out of 22.

NEGRO SOLDIERS ONLY 2.5 P.C. OF U.S. ARMY

WASHINGTON — Despite the fact that colored people compose ten per cent of the total population of the United States, they are represented only by a little more than 2.5 per cent in the U.S. Army.

These statistics were revealed in a recent address of Congressman DePriest in an address at Howard University. Colored troops, according to figures obtained from the War Department, are 18 plus per cent of the cavalry, and four plus per cent of the infantry, with none in the air corps.

Congressman DePriest told of a communication received from the War Department in which it was set forth that colored members of the cavalry and infantry had been reduced because of the general policy to cut down in those branches and increase the Air Corps.

"That may all be correct," he said, "but if we are going to numerically reduce the infantry and cavalry service, why not give us an opportunity to join the air corps service and let black soldiers learn to fly and be of extended service like all other American fighting units, so we will be able to render our government better service in the future and be equal to any other American soldier?"

The following table gives a graphic comparison of whites and colored in the enlisted strength of the U.S. Army:

Enlisted Strength of the U.S. Army, June 30, 1931

Quartermaster Corps	7,444
Medical Department	6,612
Finance Department	369
Corps of Engineers	4,326
Ordnance Department	2,179
Signal CCorps	2,575
Chemical Warfare Service	451
Cavalry	7,692
Field Artillery	14,815
Coast Artillery Corps	12,711
Infantry	40,569
Air Corps	13,19[illegible]
Detached List	6,073
Retired (on active duty)	24
Total	119,034

Colored Units

Ninth Cavalry	528
Tenth Cavalry	475
Second Squadron	307
Machine-Gun Troop	128
Twenty-Fourth Infantry	722
Twenty-Fifth Infantry	437
First Battalion	237
Third Battalion	244
Total	3,078

COLONEL PRAISES 25th INF.

By GEORGE W. KNOX

NOGALES, Ariz., May 5—Unstinted praise was offered soldiers of the 25th U. S. Infantry at Camp Little by Colonel Robert S. Knox, commandant, for the exceptional showing made by the regiment during the review staged as the final spectacle of the four-day anniversary celebration. Commissioned officers reviewed the troops while non-commissioned officers acted as commanders of the various units.

"A parade of this kind and character can only be had in a Colored regiment where the non-commissioned officers have had long service and the necessary dignity, by reason of this experience, to properly conduct a parade composed entirely of enlisted men. All regular officers were present and appreciated the dignity with which this parade was conducted. It was not only a credit to the troops of this regiment but also to the country at large." Colonel Knox declared.

The following non-commissioned officers acted as commissioned officers during the review:

Master Sergt. Marion Green, regimental commander; Staff Officers: Master Sergt. Rudolph R. James, Staff Sergt. William E. Ricks and Staff Sergt. James G. Hollingsworth; First Sergt. Bennie Winston, regimental adjutant; First Sergt. Leon Mosby, commanding officer, second battalion; First Sergt. Chas. H. Jones, commanding officer, auxiliary troops; Staff Sergt. Elihu A. English, adjutant second battalion; Sergt. Mathew Mize, adjutant auxiliary troops; Technical Sergt. Daniel Simpson, commanding officer, headquarters company; Sergt. John Campbell; commanding officer, Service company; First Sergt. Edward Clark, commanding officer, company "E," Sergt. Clifton Pooser, commanding officer, company "F"; First Sergt. McWillie James, commanding officer, company "G"; First Sergt. Henry Moses, commanding officer, company "H."

RESENT JIM CROW AT U. S. ARMY POST

LOS ANGELES, March 14 (ANP). —A segregation order under the terms of which Indians and Negroes are segregated in schools and places of amusement in the army post at Fort Huachucha has resulted in a wave of resentment that may lead to official action by Washington army heads.

The 25th Infantry of the regular U. S. army is stationed at the post. The personnel of the infantry is colored, but it is officered by white men who are responsible for the attempt to enforce the Jim-Crow rule.

ARMY POST JIM-CROW RESENTED

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Mar. 17—(By ANP) — A segregation order under the terms of which Indians and Negroes are segregated in schools and places of amusement in the army post at Fort Huachucha has resulted in a wave of resentment that may lead to official action by Washington army heads.

The 25th Infantry of the regular U. S. army is stationed at the post. The personnel of the Infantry is colored, but it is officered by white men who are responsible for the attempt to enforce the jim-crow rule.

An official protest has already been dispatched to the adjutant general at Washington. The protest characterizes the new order as unfair and unAmerican and demands that it be withdrawn. Specific instances of the discrimination complained of are pointed out in the communication.

The amazing segregation order is one of a long series of orders that have characterized the past few years. Under the secretaryship of Pat Hurley, Oklahoma politician, appointed by President Hoover, the rights of colored soldiers have been disregarded in the most flagrant manner.

Fight Jim Crow at C. M. T. Camps

More than 200 officers of the regular army, National Guard and reserve from Illinois will take part in meneuvers at Camp Custer, Mich., in May, when a tactical problem involving the defense of lower Michigan against an invasion from the west and south will be worked out.

The reserve officers will report to camp on May 15 and will be given a week of intensive training under regular army instructors to prepare them for the tactical problem beginning May 23. On July 29 the citizens military training camp will open at Ft. Sheridan.

These camps are maintained and conducted by the war department, which means that they are under federal control and supervision and are governed by the policies of the federal government.

Heretofore much complaint has been heard because of the fact that there has been a systematic design to Jim Crow these government camps. It is the opinion of citizens that no institution governed and maintained by the federal government should be conducted along lines of segregation.

It is the duty of the members of congress to investigate the operations of these camps and use their influence against such un-American conduct and policy.

FIRST SEPARATE N.J. COMPANY HAS INSPECTION

By JOHN W. DOUGLAS

NEWARK, N.J. — Company "A," First Separate Battalion of the New Jersey State Militia held its first annual inspection on Monday evening March 28, at the armory on Sixteenth Avenue.

For a period of little over an hour before a packed, enthusiastic gallery of friends and relatives, Company "A" went through its drill under the critical eye of Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Frazee. Colonel Frazee was the inspecting officer detailed from the Adjutant-General's department for this occasion.

The men, a number of whom are World War veterans, executed their maneuvers with snap and precision, and Colonel Frazee seemed well pleased with the progress shown by the company. This company is not yet a year old, being formed under a bill introduced by Assemblyman Hargraves in 193[illegible].

Company "A" is composed of sixty-three men, all colored, including three officers. The officers are Capt. William D. Nabors, First Lieutenant Robert D. Trott, Second Lieutenant Henry C. Collins and First Sergeant Lawrence Willette. Captain Peter Smith of the 114th Infantry, N. J. N. G., has been acting as instructor for the company.

Upon completion of the drills, a reception was held for the relatives and friends of the men. Among the many visitors were: Col. H. B. Brown, Col. Wm. Kelly, Capt. Huttenbook, Capt. Morton, all of the 102nd Cavalry; Major Hooper, Captain Butler and Captain Steadman of the 269th Infantry, N. Y. N. G.; Judge Walter Van Riper, Captai[illegible] Louis Batchellor, the Rev. J. H. Hughes, the Rev. Robert Plaskett, Dr. Frank Hargraves, Dr. Walter Alexander, Oliver Randolph, attorney, Mr. George Bates, Police Chief James McRell and Judge George Grimm.

PICKENS MAY BE GUEST OF FORT HE EXPOSED

Commander Sends Official Invitation

PHOENIX, Ariz.—(ANP)— The commanding officer at Fort Huachuca sent word to William Pickens in Phoenix, that if he came to Fort Huachuca, the commanding officer would want the pleasure of receiving him.

Fort Huachuca, where a part of the 25th Infantry is stationed, is on the Mexican border, midway between Phoenix and Douglass, at which latter place is another section of the 25th Infantry.

Two years ago, Mr. Pickens uncovered some serious complaints against the treatment of Negro soldiers and their wives at Fort Huachuca, where the Tenth Cavalry was then located, and the exposure of the matter through the Negro press caused the practice of requiring wives of colored soldiers to register as servants for the wives of white officers to be discontinued.

This year certain of the colored subordinate officers were urging Mr. Pickens to call again, and when the commanding officer learned of it, he dispatched the bandmaster to Phoenix, 60 miles away, to extend and official invitation.

Mr. Pickens was informed that the pressure to jim-crow the Negro soldiers in the Fort moving picture house has been discontinued and acknowledged as a mistake.

R.O.T.C.

CITIZENS MILITARY TRAINING CAMP ENDS 30-DAY PERIOD

Call.

FT. RILEY, Kas. — The Citizens Military Training Camp for colored boys came to an end Saturday and the youths left for home. The camp quota was 165. Of this number two failed to put in appearance, nine were rejected and ten sent home during the 30-day encampment. Kansas City Mo

The following military awards were made: The Veterans of Foreign Wars gold medal for the best candidate in camp to Jewel P. Word, Kansas City, Mo.; C. M. T. C. Assn. gold medal to Jewel Word C. M. T. C. Exchange gold meda to the best basic in camp to Joseph B. Brown; C. M. T. C. Exchange gold medal for the best rifle score in camp to James Allen, C. M. T. C. Exchange gold medal for the best basic rifle score in camp to Whittier C. Bryant, Babe Ruth bat to the best hitting soldier to Cecil C. Twine, Babe Ruth ball to the most valuable soldier-athlete, to Orlan A. Staten.

2/22/32.

The following appointments were announced: Jewel P. Word, Kansas City, Mo., candidate captain; Homer Johnson, Jr., Kansas City, Mo., candidate first lieutenant; James Allen, St. Louis, candidate second lieutenant. All of company A. Orlan Staten, St. Louis, candidate captain; Winston S. Conway, St Louis, candidate first lieutenant; Varnell Miller, St. Louis, candidate second lieutenant.

From the Ninth cavalry, the following men were assigned to duty at the camp:

Sergeant major—Harrison G. Letcher.

Benjamin Singleton, Robert E. Campbell, Joe E. Bass as clerks.

Camp supply sergeant—James Scott; assistants to camp supply men, Eugene L. Murphy, Willian L. Johnson, Virgil Fields.

Military police—Charles Hardesty, Harvey E. Hill, Clabe Long, Roland F. Williams, (bugler), Fred Shears, Clarence E. Jennings, bugler), Alonzo Shearer, Eli Sewell Earnest Cade.

Mess sergeant—Sylvester Pressley.

Cooks—John Mason, (chef), Lee R. Jackson, (chef), Otis Barnes William Johnson, Jimmie Mason Thornton Mason.

Dining room orderlies — Willie Burns, Tom Williams.

First sergeant, company A—William Trueitt.

First sergeant, company B—Francis A. Sanders.

Supply sergeant, company A—John Johnson, assistant, James Wade.

Platoon sergeants, company A—Marshall Williams, William A. Parker.

Platoon sergeants, company B—Henry McGill, George Watson.

Company messengers — Walter Dozier, Lawrence M. Griffith.

Supply sergeants, company B—Russell W. Smith, assistant—Russell W. Morton.

Orderlies—James Moss, Leroy Alexander.

Post exchange stewart and assistant—Harrison G. Letcher, Benjamin F. Carroll.

Capt. W. K. Harrison of the Ninth cavalry was the executive officer with Second Lieut. P. N. Norton of the 13th Cavalry as adjutant.

The following youths attended camp this year:

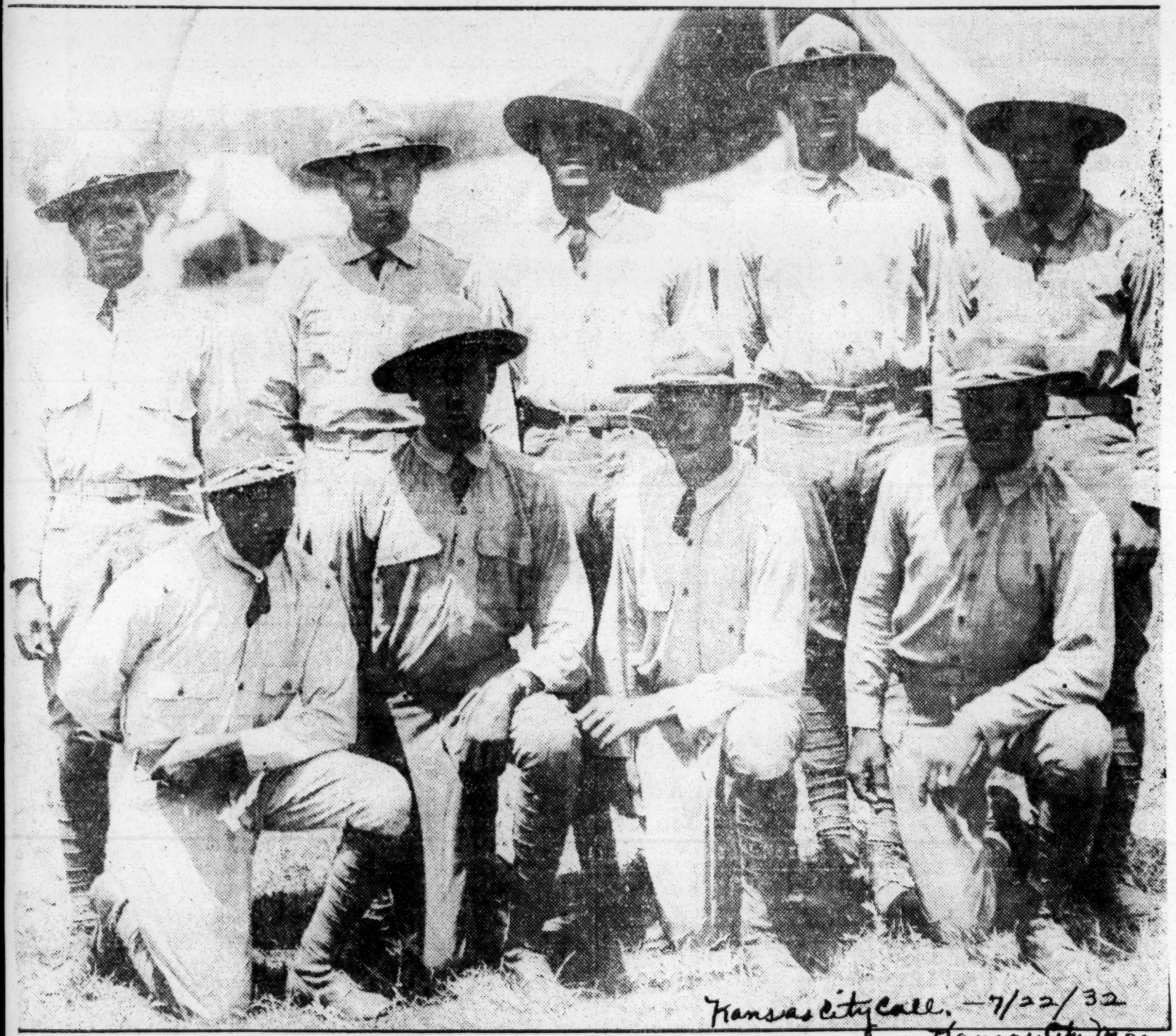
COMPANY A

Allen, James	Lindsay, Coy W.
Alligood, Mack A.	Madison, Claude B
Bailey, James W.	Madison, James T.
Baker, Lucien L.	Mason, Roy S.
Banks, Elmer E.	Maupin, LeRoy
Banks, Russell L.	Mays, Charles R.
Barbour, Clyde H.	McCree, Joel F.
Bland, Ivan V.	McDowell, F. M.
Brezill, Samuel M.	McGaugh, Eugene
Brooks, Barnett B.	McLemore, H. J. C.
Brown, Joseph B.	McWilliams, O. T.
Bryant, Whittier C.	Mercomes, Aldace S.
Burns, Joseph F.	Meredith, John C.
Byas, Murten W.	Miller, Bernard M.
Byrd, Louis C.	Parker, Obster
Carr, Carl M. A.	Payne, Vernon J.
Carr, James B.	Price, Alva K.
Cason, Noble G.	Robnett, Hugh V.
Carter, George W.	Rucker, Colandus
Doxey, Hosea N.	Shaffer, Eddie L.
Dysart, LaRoy	Smith, Adair M.
Grant, Francis	Smith, Cary
Green, Calvin	Smith, Granvel E.
Hamilton, Henry A.	Smith, Warren W.
Harrison, LeRoy W.	Turner, Henry S.
Haymon, Howard C.	Van Buren, Elmer E.
Hubbard, R. C. Jr.	Villars, Charles W.
Hunt, Daniel C.	Villars, Clarence B.
Hurd, William P. Jr.	Villars, Major D.
Jackson, Robert C.	Villars, Roy F.
Johnson, Homer Jr.	Washington, S.
Johnson, Marion	Wells, Cleophas
Jones, Alonzo A.	Wells, Paul S.
Jones, Dorsey L.	Wells, Vernon
Jones, Joseph L.	Whaley, H. R. Jr.
Jordan, Ralph	White, Richard I.
Joseph, Odessa Jr.	Wilson, Cleedus M.
King, Joseph A.	Wise, Lyman C.
Kirkendoll, C. A.	Woods, Carol
Kirtley, Leonard C.	Word, Jewel P.
Leonard, Wendell P.	Wright, Oscar H.

COMPANY B

Akins, Vernon G.	Lomax, Willes
Allen, Robert	Mack, Harry B. N.
Banks, James W.	Macklin, Ophes G.
Bell, William	Madden, Charles J.
Bisch, Carl L.	Mathews, G. J.
Bogan, Brown	Miller, Jesse E.
Bonner, Harry G.	Miller, Vernell
Booker, Marvin C.	Moore, George W.
Bracken, Russell	Morgan, Leonard S.
Brooks, Elmer J.	Nance, Ezell B.
Brown, Charles W.	North, Ollie D.
Burns, Richard E.	Palmer, Theo. D.
Byrd, Ruben B.	Phillips, E. F.
Cameron, Don H.	Ransom, Clem C.
Casey, Arthur A.	Ray, Lorenzo
Coleman, Leon L.	Reynolds, James F.
Conway, Winston S.	Robinson, F. W.
Davenport, Oscar P.	Ross, Charles P.
Davis, John W.	Scott, Jewett R.
Edwards, Otis T.	Sisson, George U.
Gates, Thomas J.	Staten, Orlan A.
Goodwin, James G.	Suggs, Clarence E.
Griswold, Joseph L.	Tatum, Samuel F.
Hall, Henry L.	Taylor, James P.
Hall, James F.	Thomas, Samuel
Hardy, Hugh F.	Thurman, Vernon
Holloway, Charles	Toran, Arnett W.
Hubbard, Joe T.	Turner, William C.
Ingram, John E.	Twine, Cecil C.
Irby, Will	Walker, Charles F.
Jamison, Charles T.	Wallace, Tucker A.
Jeffries, E. J. Jr.	Watkins, Hugh L.
Johnson, A. M.	Watson, LeRoy
Johnson, Odessar	Weaver, George
Johnson, Robert L.	Webb, Herman E.
Jones, Udell	Whorton, Garland F
Joseph, Robert J.	Whorton, Scercy M.
Kidd, Eligah	Wilbanks, Henry N.
King, George P.	Wilson, Leon B.
Kirksey, Zenison D.	Winston, Milton W.
Lemmie, William A.	Wood, William T.

Fort Riley Citizens Military Training Camp Students



Kansas City Call. —7/22/32
Kansas City, Mo.

Candidate officers at the Citizens Military Training Camp at Fort Riley which ended a 30-day period of encampment, July 17. These youths are from Seventh corps area. Standing, left to right: Lieut. Winston S. Conway, St. Louis; Capt. Jewel P. Word, Kansas City, Mo.; Capt Orlan A. Staten, St. Louis; Lieut. Vernell Miller, St. Louis; Lieut. Homer Johnson, Jr., Kansas City, Mo.; kneeling: Lieut. John W. Davis, St. Louis; Lieut. Chester A. Kirkendoll, Kansas City, Mo.; Lieut. William C. Turner, St. Louis and Lieut. Hugh V. Robnett, St. Louis.